

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL COURT PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Wu Xueqian

OW111410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met the President of the International Court of Justice Nagendra Singh said his wife were here today. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Talks With Peng Chong

OW111037 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Nagendra Singh, president of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, and his wife here today.

Peng briefed his Indian guests on China's judicial system and how the country is popularizing legal knowledge. Noting that China has attached importance to the improvement of legal system and social democracy, Peng said China will not only strengthen its legal system and social democracy but turn itself into a country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

Singh admired the work China had done in legislation.

Ni Zhengyu, a Chinese judge working for the International Court of Justice also attended the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EIGHTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT

HK100355 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 86 p 6

[Commentary by staff correspondent Li Wenzheng "The Nonaligned Movement Brimming With Vitality -- Commenting on the Eighth Nonaligned Summit"]

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep -- The Eighth Nonaligned Summit is scheduled to close in Harare on the afternoon of 6 September. Just as the leader of an African state pointed out, the current summit is being held in Zimbabwe, the youngest member-state of the Nonaligned Movement. The summit itself, like the vigorous host country, is brimming with vigor, which characterized the Nonaligned Movement.

During the summit, leaders from various countries explored ways of solving pressing problems in various regions in the world. They analyzed existing problems, exchanged views, made suggestions, and proposed specific measures, thus gaining more consensus views. This is bound to play a positive and stimulating role in solving the numerous current major international problems. Zimbabwe's minister of information, posts, and telecommunications described the Harare summit as a "turning point," asserting that the Nonaligned Movement had entered a stage in which member-states had more consensus views, had become more united in action, and paid more attention to reality.

The identity of views reached by the movement is, above everything else, manifested in its understanding of the general trend of world events. The leaders participating in the current nonaligned summit held that the superpowers should be held directly responsible for the grave situation now facing the world. According to interested people, the political declaration to be published by the meeting will point out that the hostility between the superpowers and their policies designed to expand their influence have led to the escalation of the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, and have raised it to unprecedented proportions in both quality and quantity, gravely endangering world peace and security and the existence of mankind and, at the same time, have forced the vast numbers of developing countries to devote large amounts of human and material resources to defense. The economic declaration to be published soon by the meeting will emphatically state that the crisis in international economic relations is deepening, that the rich-and-poor gap between developing and developed countries is widening, and that the normal economic operations and social development of developing countries are being jeopardized. In the world economic system, trade conditions are worsening, interest rates remain high, and the debt crisis is serious. All these problems have affected the national independence of Third World countries and endangered their sovereign rights and political integrity.

It was precisely based on this basic understanding that the current summit called for a thorough reduction of armaments, nuclear armaments in particular, the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality, the holding "without delay" of North-South talks, and the strengthening of South-South cooperation and various forms of regional cooperation. These propositions will have a far-reaching influence on safeguarding world peace and promoting the economic development of Third World countries.

The consensus views of the member-states of the Nonaligned Movement on the fundamental world situation and their basically common historical fates have enabled them to share a more common stand and language in handling the pressing problems confronting the world and to take concerted action. Hence, there has emerged a spirit of paying attention to reality.

The issue of southern Africa is convincing proof. Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, stressed that what we need is actions rather than statements. This is true of the issue of southern Africa and of other regions. While expressing their readiness to support the struggles of the peoples of Azania and Namibia politically and morally, nonaligned states also worked out specific propositions for sanctions against South Africa and set up a foundation for aiding the Frontline states. Liberation struggle organizations in southern Africa have praised highly the positive role of the current summit, asserting that the Harare summit was "inspiring."

Although the Eighth Nonaligned Summit was held in Africa, it showed grave concern over two hotspots -- Southeast Asia and West Asia. Leaders of such countries as Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Nepal, and Kuwait demanded that foreign countries immediately withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Cambodia and let the people there freely and independently decide their own fates. Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe also called for restoration of the rights of the people there to self-determination. All this gives a stern warning on the hegemonist policies pursued by the superpowers.

The New Delhi summit made various efforts to solve the long-drawn-out war between Iran and Iraq but failed to produce any specific results. [paragraph continues]

At this summit leaders from various countries made continued effort and once again urged Iran and Iraq to end the war between them. Prime Minister Mugabe made arrangements for the two countries' leaders participating in the summit to have indirect contacts but, as everybody knows, there are still major obstacles between the two parties, such as sharp political factors and age-old religious conflicts. Despite all this, through the efforts of Third World countries, the Harare summit put forth a series of specific proposals, which served as a shovelful of earth in closing the wide gap between Iran and Iraq.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit is a continuation of the Nonaligned Movement. The day the current summit convened was exactly the 25th commemoration day of the Nonaligned Movement. When reviewing the history of the movement over the last 25 years, leaders of various countries at the summit felt deeply inspired. In the last 25 years, there has been an strange and changeable situation on the five continents and the world has undergone profound changes. During this same period, many international organizations emerged in the world and some of them have been eliminated or have disintegrated in the great waves of history. However, having united more and more medium-sized and small countries, the Nonaligned Movement has been continuously growing in strength, becoming an important force in the present international arena. In handling numerous and complicated contradictions in the world, it protects the interests of small-and medium-sized countries and has put forth important political and economic propositions, such as "collective boycotting" and "collective self-reliance," thus making contributions in safeguarding the sovereign rights and economic development of small-and medium-sized countries. The leaders of various countries pointed out: The Nonaligned Movement, including its eighth summit, has vigorously advanced in good shape over the last 25 years.

Of course, the Nonaligned Movement is confronted with rigorous challenges in many ways. Nevertheless, just as Josip Tito, founder of the Nonaligned Movement, said: Mankind will never put its fate in the hands of a handful of countries. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit has once again demonstrated that the Nonaligned Movement is displaying its vigorous vitality and struggling for the better future of mankind as a whole.

NEW CHANNELS OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE WELCOMED

OW120005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- China has sent 116 young middle school teachers abroad to study and work for short terms since it began to participate in 1982 in the activities of international and intercultural programs and the former American Field Service (AFS), and another 72 are leaving China right now.

At a seminar of the AFS China program here today, Li Tao, chairman of the China Education Association for Exchanges, said, living with volunteer families, the language teachers usually stayed there for seven to eight months advancing their English, studying teaching methods and obtaining knowledge of the different cultures.

William Dyal, president of AFS, said to help China train middle school teachers, enhance their knowledge of other countries, as well as introduce China to them is just what the China program aims at and also corresponds to the programs of other countries and the AFS's goal of world peace.

Hu Zhentai, a teacher from Xinhua Middle School in Tianjin, was sent to the U.S. in 1982. When he returned, he improved his former teaching methods and compiled two books in collaboration with a colleague.

Li Kefei, from the school attached to the Beijing teachers college, said during his stay in Australia, he formed a close friendship with his host family, the people of the community and his students. "Although we have different traditions, cultures and customs, we have a common wish for a peaceful happy life and are all striving for it.

"We were often invited to give lectures on China -- about its culture, history, politics, as if we were informal diplomats," said Wang Jinghua, just back from the U.S.

Li Tao said that China, like the other participants, is getting benefits from the AFS programs, and over 130 teachers are expected to be sent out next year. The subjects will not be limited only to English. He said that China has also received 35 foreign students and is expecting more.

HUANG ZHEN HOSTS UN ATTORNEY GENERAL GOURDON

OW112341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Zhen, honorary chairman of the Council of the China Association for the Advancement of International Friendship, met and gave a dinner for Alain Gourdon, former curator of the French National Library and current attorney general of the United Nations, here today. Gourdon is on a visit to China at the invitation of the host association.

LI MENGHUA GIVES BANQUET FOR SPORTS PERSONAGES

OW112317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Chinese State Commission for Physical Culture and Sports, gave a banquet in honour of foreign sports prominent personages here this evening.

The banquet was given to mark the inauguration of a baseball field at the Tianjin Physical Culture Institute.

Among the 20 prominent personages led by Peter O'Malley at the banquet were Bob Smith, president of the International Baseball Association, and Creighton Hale, president of the Little League baseball incorporation.

Toasts were made at the banquet by Li Menghua and Peter O'Malley to mark the occasion.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET LITERATURE, ART REFORM

HK110907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 86 p 7

["Roundup" by Fang Xuan: "Active Thinking of Soviet Literature and Art Circles in Exploration of Reform"]

[Text] Soviet literature and art circles have tended to be active in their thinking since the 27th CPSU Congress. Many literature and art workers have successively explored reform and proposed some specific reformative measures; some plays, which are bold in aiming at realities with sensitive themes, have emerged on stage or screen and won the acclaim of audiences; some literary works and movies, which had long been banned, are now available or have been released again to the public. It is believed that these are the effects on literature and art circles of the reformative ideas advocated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Union of Soviet Writers Eighth Congress, held not long ago, is regarded as an important event of Soviet cultural life. Participants in the congress unfolded a heated debate, demanding an expansion of decisionmaking power in writing. Many people criticized bureaucratism for controlling writing and the censorship system at every level. Some said figuratively at the congress: "A writer can devote only 10 percent of his life to writing, while 90 percent is spent trying to have his books published." The congress stressed the important role of literature in the current reform, and called on writers to work hard to portray images of positive characters in reform.

Soviet publishing circles have, of late, successively published the works of writers who were criticized in the past. The former residence of the late famous writer Pasternak, who was criticized in the past, will be opened as a museum, and his works will be published, including the banned "Dr. Zhivago."

According to a PRAVDA report, many problems exist in the movie industry. Of the 150 feature films produced annually, a considerable number are of low quality and a low moral standard, which draws the complaints of audiences. At the Conference of Delegates of Cinema Workers in May 1986, some movies produced over the past few years, which are pessimistic and in essence empty, were criticized; and it is believed that total reform is necessary in the movie industry. Movie circles appealed for more decisionmaking power for movie creation and production departments, and aired their opposition against the time-consuming, multi-tier "collective responsibility system" for the censorship of movie scripts.

Since the 27th CPSU Congress, two-thirds of the leading body of the Union of Soviet Cinema Workers have been replaced; 25 movies banned in the past have been reconsidered, and some movies which had long been banned have been released. The movie "Great Earth, Your Son," a 1981 production reflecting how a young district party committee secretary overcomes one obstruction after another in changing the features of his home village, has now been awarded the Lenin Prize after a delay of 5 years. The movie "From Wage to Wage," which was awarded a special prize at the 1986 Soviet Cinema Festival, portrays the current economic reform. Movie circles are actively preparing for the structural reform of the movie industry; consideration is being given to making movie studios assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, and delegating the power of examination and approval of movie production to the studios.

In the field of Soviet literature and art, dramatic circles are even more active in their thinking. The Soviet Union now has 630 dramatic troupes, with more than 40,000 directors, conductors, actors, and other dramatic workers; and more than 3,000 new plays are staged annually. The Soviet cultural departments believe that many theaters have evaded important themes and significant social problems, and that the professional level of directors and actors has declined. Therefore, the Soviet cultural departments have decided that a 2-year reformatory experiment will be conducted in the creative bodies of six federal republics. It is required that the theaters select their own programs, assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, and implement the contracted system.

With the discussion and exploration on reform of the dramatic circles, a number of plays have emerged in society and won the acclaim of audiences.

"Say It...," a play reflecting two different ideas and attitudes toward the current reform, has expressed what is in people's minds, and aroused strong echoes in society. The play "Dictatorship of the Conscience," which involves ideology and morality, and the play "Say It Boldly," which criticizes the inertia of bureaucratism in the party, have also won the admiration of audiences.

Receiving some writers and representatives of literature and art workers not long ago, Gorbachev stressed that at present, there is a great need for works to reveal the conflicts and contradictions in reality by employing excellent artistic means. To make all areas of life possess "necessary vitality," it is imperative to conduct "profound all all-round reform," and to overcome the "ossified" phenomena existing in all unions of creative workers. At present, the dull situation of Soviet literature and art circles has been broken through, and reform is undergoing further exploration.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK120759 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Probing Into and Readjusting Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Since Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, some signs of changes have appeared in the long-stagnant Sino-Soviet relations. One is the frequent bilateral contacts between leaders. The month before last, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Minister Arkhiipov came to China on a personal visit and met with Wan Li and others. A few days ago, another first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Talyzin, was invited to visit China and held talks with Zhao Ziyang, Yao Yilin, and Li Peng. The two sides exchanged notes on trade between the two countries and signed a new consular treaty. Sino-Soviet contacts have included officials at the level of the Political Bureau Standing Committee. Another sign is that relations between the East European countries, partners of the Soviet Union, and China are improving rapidly. One of the proofs is that the heads of states of East Germany, Poland, and Hungary: Honecker, Jaruzelski, and Kadar, will visit China. If the Soviet Union strongly opposed this, it would be difficult for them to make such visits. The third is that in handling the recent shooting incidents on the Sino-Soviet border in Xinjiang, both sides adopted a low-key attitude. This is quite different from the practice during the cultural revolution of magnifying trifles and shows that the atmosphere of Sino-Soviet relations has indeed improved. [paragraph continues]

What is even more worthy of attention is that Deng Xiaoping has made remarks on two occasions on Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, putting forward an estimation of the situation and of prospects for Sino-Soviet relations. All this shows that a situation of mutual probing and a brewing of readjustment have appeared in Sino-Soviet relations.

In his speech in Vladivostok, Gorbachev put forward the intention of withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia and giving up the claim of sovereignty to the boundary of Heilongjiang River. Compared with past Soviet policy toward China, this is something positive. As a result of numerous domestic economic difficulties and intensifying economic, scientific, and technological competition with the United States, the Soviet Union has been compelled to reduce its plan of external expansion. However, such reduction in the scope of expansion is by no means the abandonment of hegemonism. Regions having a bearing on its global strategy, the Soviet Union will never give up easily. The Soviet Union has purposely avoided the Indochinese issue and this shows the contradiction in its readjustment of relations with China.

Gorbachev has regarded Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia as the problem of a third country, which has nothing to do with China or the Soviet Union. However, Deng Xiaoping has explicitly held that Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has actually put China and the Soviet Union "at a hot spot of confrontation," and is the "major obstacle" to improving Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union makes use of Vietnam to form an arc around China, and China is trying to remove this encirclement, thus leading to acute contention. The term "hot spot" has cleverly revealed a confrontation of military strength which is different from a "hot war" or a "cold war." Regarding the issue of Vietnam's invasion into Cambodia, one side has tried to avoid it and the other has sharply pointed it out. One side has looked on it as the problem of a third country and the other side has looked on it as an obstacle to Sino-Soviet relations. This has constituted the difference between China and the Soviet Union on how to improve their relations, and this difference will become the focus of Sino-Soviet diplomatic contention in the future. China will, by means of this, test the sincerity of the Soviet Union's attempt to improve its relations with China, and to judge the possibility of such improvement.

In his speech in Vladivostok, Gorbachev expressed a concession and wanted a reply from China. Outwardly, the Soviet Union has tried to gain the initiative in its diplomatic activities. Deng Xiaoping has put forward the issue of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and has expressed his willingness to meet Gorbachev after this obstacle is removed. He has expressed China's sincerity in improving relations and has used it as a touchstone to test the truth of Gorbachev's speech. The key to whether Sino-Soviet relations can be improved lies in whether the Soviet Union is willing to urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Deng Xiaoping has set the question and we shall see how the Soviet Union will answer it.

XINHUA NOTES JAPAN'S DECISION TO JOIN SDI RESEARCH

OW111010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 11 Sep 86

["News Analysis: Japan Joins SDI but Questions Remain by Zhang Huanli" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Japan's announcement Tuesday that it will join in the research of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), has left many unanswered questions about the benefits of this decision to private industry and whether it will breach the country's nuclear-free policy.

Japan has agreed to join SDI, commonly known as "star wars," in the belief that it will reinforce the efforts of the Western alliance to contain Soviet expansion. The government is also concerned that Japan will fall behind the United States and Western Europe in the development of outer space if it does not participate.

But political observers here said Tokyo still faces tough negotiations with Washington over secrecy regulations and ownership of the benefits of SDI research. In the past, the United States in terms of strategic secrecy has persisted in prohibiting Japanese companies from using freely the results of research activities.

With this in mind, the government has held six cabinet meetings for discussion and study on the SDI issue and sent three fact-finding missions, made up of government officials and representatives from private manufacturers, to visit the United States since U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger formally requested Japan's participation in March 1985.

Meanwhile, the Japanese media has raised concern that Japan's participation may breach the 1969 Diet (parliament) decision on the peaceful use of outer space and the three-point nuclear-free principles of "banning the production, possession or arrival of nuclear arms in the country," although Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, who made the announcement Tuesday, claimed the "star wars" program was a "non-nuclear defense system" aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons ultimately.

Komeito, the opposition Japan Socialist Party, the communist party, and scientists have opposed the government's decision, saying it would only intensify the nuclear arms race.

Japan's decision follows that of the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Israel who have also agreed to formal participation in the U.S. satellite-based missile defense system.

BEIJING TO EXPORT MORE ELECTRONIC PARTS TO JAPAN

OW111254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Beijing is going to sell electronic parts to a Japanese company to overcome foreign exchange shortage in running a new joint venture, according to an agreement signed here.

The Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd. producer of "national" brand electronic apparatus, agreed to import in the coming two years no less than 20 million U.S. dollars-worth of parts from Beijing to be assembled in its products.

This will be the biggest deal of its kind China has negotiated when detailed contracts are signed later this year, said an official from the Beijing branch of the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation.

The exports are expected to cover part of the foreign exchange needed for importing equipment and techniques from Matsushita and raw materials from other companies for launching a new joint-venture enterprise to make color tv tubes in 1988, the official said.

After a week-long visit to Beijing factories and an exhibition, managers from the Japanese company showed satisfaction with the quality of 53 categories of Chinese electronic parts.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS WITH JAPANESE RICE EXPERT

OW110954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Chairman of the China Association for International Exchange of Personnel Zhang Jingfu met Japanese rice expert Shoichi Hara here today.

Zhang thanked Shoichi Hara for his efforts to spread rice cultivation techniques in China's northernmost Heilongjiang Province.

As a guest of the provincial Science Commission, Shoichi Hara has been working there since 1982 to pass on the dry-nursing early rice seedling and sparse planting techniques in cold areas. He has been conferred the title "honorary citizen of Heilongjinag Province" by the provincial people's government.

DPRK OFFICIAL MEETS PRC PEACE DELEGATION

OW111207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A high-ranking Korean official said today that peace is a necessary condition for both China's modernization and Korea's socialist construction.

The remark was made by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Korea, during his meeting with Deng Zhaoxiang, head of the Chinese delegation to the conference on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

"The Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" was held here from September 6 to 8.

Deng, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said Chinese people firmly support Korea's stand for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 5 and will leave for home tomorrow.

SON SANN, KHIEU SAMPHAN END BEIJING VISIT

OW121038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1022 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left here this afternoon. And Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, went to the airport to see him off.

Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, left here earlier today. He was seen off by Sihanouk and Son Sann at the airport.

WAN LI ATTENDS CONSULATE OPENING IN MELBOURNE

OW111448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1424 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Melbourne, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li presided over the opening ceremony of the Chinese Consulate-general in Melbourne here today.

This is the second consulate-general China has opened in Australia since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Melbourne is an important trade, financial and transportation center in Australia. In recent years, China's relations with the state of Victoria and its capital of Melbourne have grown rapidly. Victoria and Melbourne have respectively entered into sister relations with China's Jiangsu Province and Tianjin Municipality.

After Wan Li's official announcement of the opening of the consulate-general, Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen made a speech. He said that the opening of the Chinese Consulate-general in Melbourne is an indication of the continued growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Australia, and it will contribute to the even more extensive and closer relations of cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech, Premier of Victoria State John Cain said the opening of Chinese Consulate-general in Melbourne is something his government has been looking forward to. He pointed out that it is another milestone in the flourishing relationship between Australia and China.

Wan Li and his entourage arrived here this morning by plane after winding up their visit in Sydney.

HUNAN, FRG STATE SIGN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

HK111537 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] After cordial and friendly talks, at 0830 today, Xiong Qingquan, the governor of Hunan Province, and Oskar Lafontaine, the minister-president of Saar State in the FRG signed an agreement on economic, technological, and trade cooperation.

Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu and responsible persons of departments concerned and the principal members of the entourage of Oskar Lafontaine attended the talks and the signing ceremony.

The agreement on economic, technological, and trade cooperation holds that since Hunan Province and Saar State began friendly contacts in 1985, both parties have strived to promote economic and technological contacts and cooperation. [passage omitted] Both parties have agreed that on the basis of egalitarianism and mutual benefit, they will carry out economic and technological cooperation and trade contacts. [passage omitted]

During their stay in our province, Oskar Lafontaine and his party visited units including the provincial perfumed soap factory, the (Xianxiang) Porcelain Factory, the Changsha Nonferrous Metals Processing Plant, and the Liling (Guoguang) Garment Factory. They went sightseeing to a scenic spot on Yuelu Shan.

This morning, Oskar Lafontaine and his party concluded their friendly visit to our province and left Changsha for Wuhan by car. Those who went to the station to see them off were Chen Bangzhu, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and vice governor; Shen Ruiping, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee, and others.

Hu Qili Meets FRG Visitors

OW120017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Wuhan, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met Oskar Lafontaine, member of the Federal Council of the German Social Democratic Party, here today.

During their friendly conversation, Lafontaine, who is also minister-president of the Saar State, expressed satisfaction with his talks with government and party leaders of Hubei and Hunan Provinces on expanding economic and technological exchange and cooperation between the two provinces and the Saar State. He had also visited Changsha, capital of Hunan.

Hu congratulated Lafontaine on his successful visit and said more Federal German visitors are welcome to come to China.

After visiting Wuhan, Lafontaine and his party will tour Guilin and Guangzhou before returning home.

ZHANG AIPING HOSTS RETURN BANQUET IN ROME

OW111354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, Chinese state councillor and concurrently defense minister, gave a banquet at the Chinese Embassy in Italy this evening to thank Italian Defense Minister Spadolini for his warm hospitality.

In his toast Minister Zhang Aiping said that his visit to Italy will promote friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries. He described the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and armies in a poem that reads: "Both China and Italy are famous for their ancient civilizations, they are linked by Marco Polo's 10,000-li journey; what's more gratifying is our frequent contacts nowadays, which have further promoted our friendship and cooperation."

In reply, Minister Spadolini said that Minister Zhang's visit to Italy marks an important page in the history of friendly relations between China and Italy. He stressed that safeguarding world peace is a common goal of China and Italy, and that both Beijing and Rome are opposed to factors destabilizing world peace, call for equality among small and big countries in international affairs, and have no intention of becoming a superpowers. These are the foundations for cooperation between our two countries.

Defense Chief of General Staff (Ricardo Pisoniro) was among the Italian senior military leaders invited to attend the banquet.

Zhang Aiping and his entourage will leave for tour of Florence, Pisa, and Venice tomorrow.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OUTGOING SWISS AMBASSADOR

OW111137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today Swiss Ambassador to China Hans Mueller, who is leaving his post soon.

ROMANIA MAKES GOOD START IN ARMS REDUCTION

HK110439 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 86 p 7

["Random Notes" by Sai Bei: "A Good Start"]

[Text] Romania plans to reduce its armaments and armed forces by 5 percent by the end of this year and thus makes a start in the disarmament of the two military blocs confronting each other in Europe. This is a good start!

Europe constitutes a strategic place in the rivalry between the two superpowers. The issue of European disarmament can be regarded as a crucial point in the world disarmament issue. The European disarmament conference has been held off and on for many years. However, in spite of the disarmament rhetoric, armaments have been expanded year after year. Controlled by the superpowers, the two military blocs distrust and are deeply suspicious of each other. Neither of them is willing to be the first to reduce armaments and troops. In truth, not only do the superpowers suffer from the heavy burden of military expenditure, but some medium-sized and small bloc members are even more anxious to reduce their military expenditures. However, none of them dares to take the first step to make a decision on arms reduction. Now Romania has boldly taken the first step. This is a very valuable step.

In my view, armed forces are indispensable to state security. However, this does not mean that the more armed forces a country has, the safer it is. A state's security also depends on whether or not it has a foreign policy of peace and a sound economy. If a country one-sidedly expands armaments beyond its capacity and beyond the toleration of the surrounding states and the rest of the world, it will, in all probability, bring insecurity, rather than security, to the country. For this reason, keeping a small but better army capable of meeting the needs of national defense is a wise measure. At present, although the situation in Europe is still tense, it is by no means explosive. Therefore, if other countries in the two blocs can voluntarily reduce armaments as Romania does, they will undoubtedly make a contribution toward easing the confrontation between the two major military blocs and the tense situation in Europe.

GDR COMMERCIAL DELEGATION HONORED IN BEIJING

OW111430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A commercial delegation from the German Democratic Republic headed by Gerhard Briksa, minister of commerce and supply, was honored at a banquet given by Chinese Minister of Commerce Liu Yi here tonight.

In their toasts, the ministers hope that the traditional cooperative relations between the commercial departments and commercial workers of the two countries would further grow.

The delegation arrived here earlier today at the invitation of the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Commerce.

MALI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Ulanhu

OW110642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President Ulanhu said here today that China and Mali have established friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and trust.

At a meeting with a Malian parliamentary delegation led by Sidiki Diarra, president of the Malian National Assembly, he said that the relations between the two countries are very friendly, adding that since the establishment of their diplomatic relations 26 years ago, the two governments and the two peoples have always supported and sympathised with each other.

Noting with great satisfaction the good bilateral cooperation in politics, economy, culture, education and health work, he said China treasures the deep friendship founded by the two countries in the common cause of eliminating and changing their backwardness. China hoped that the two sides would make further effort to consolidate and expand the unity and bilateral cooperation, he added.

The Chinese people are willing to work along with the people in Mali and the world over to safeguard world peace and promote international economic prosperity, Ulanhu said.

Diarra said his delegation's current visit to China marks the beginning of cooperative relations between the two countries' parliaments, and hoped that bilateral friendly, cooperative relations will continue to increase.

He also spoke highly of the Chinese doctors working in Mali, who have served locals well and won their praises.

Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, was present at the meeting.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW110758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- China and Mali should support each other and share experience in economic construction, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today.

At a meeting with a delegation from the Malian National Assembly led by its President Sidiki Diarra, he briefed his guests on China's economic development.

China suffered setbacks in this regard over the past three decades and more with the exception of the post-liberation years and the last eight years, Hu said. In recent years, however, China has been pursuing an independent policy of peace in international affairs, cutting down its military expenditure, he noted.

China has given priority to the development of agriculture, he said. Agricultural development depends chiefly on the initiative of the masses of peasants and herdsmen. So their decision-making right to arrange production and allocate products should especially be protected. China needs to develop big-scale, modern industry step by step, along with county and township enterprises and household handcraft trade, he added. The general secretary stressed the necessity of a political situation of stability and unity to ensure economic development. The state must carry out correct policies that incorporate the interests of all nationalities, social strata, parties, and people of various religious faiths.

On bilateral relations, Hu expressed his satisfaction over the good Sino-Malian relations since the two countries established diplomatic relations 26 years ago. He also spoke highly of Mali's adherence to the non-alignment policy, and placed it on a par with opposing hegemonism.

Diarra said Mali can draw on China's experience, since the two countries have much in common, he said. He also briefed Hu on Mali's foreign policy and economic situation.

Present on the occasion was Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

Meets Zhang Jingfu

OW111213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here today a delegation from the Malian National Assembly led by its President Sidiki Diarra.

Zhang expressed satisfaction with the economic and technical cooperation between China and Mali. He proposed that experts of the two countries cooperate in the fight against drought, control of sand and building of water conservancy projects.

Diarra said that the Mali-China cooperation has spread to various fields. The Malian National Assembly desires to contribute to economic cooperation between the two countries.

During their stay in Beijing, the Malian visitors called at a school of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and a handicraft factory, and toured some scenic spots.

Diarra Gives Banquet

OW112309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The President of the National Assembly of Mali Sidiki Diarra gave a return banquet at the Malian Embassy here tonight. Vice-Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Seypidin Aze was among those present.

The Malian National Assembly delegation led by Diarra is scheduled to leave here for Tianjin, Henan and other parts of China where they will visit factories and rural villages.

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS MOROCCAN DELEGATION

OW111205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today a delegation from Casablanca, Morocco, led by Mohamed Abied, president of the Municipal Community of Casablanca.

The delegation arrived in China on September 5 at the invitation of the government of Shanghai Municipality. The delegation and the Shanghai government signed a protocol on establishing friendship ties between the two cities.

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE DELEGATION MEETS ZHOU GUCHENG

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Education and Culture from Sao Tome and Principe, Ligia da Costa, and a government cultural delegation he is leading had a meeting with Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, here today. The delegation arrived here Tuesday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

ZHOU GUCHENG MEETS NIGERIAN LABOR DELEGATION

OW111211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today a delegation from the Nigerian Labor Congress led by its First Vice-Chairman Lawrence Peterside.

ZHENG TOUBIN AT ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION DAY FETE

OW112351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Ethiopian Ambassador to China Philippos Wolde-Mariam gave a reception at the embassy here tonight to mark the Ethiopian People's Revolution Day.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin was among those present.

KUWAIT ENVOY PRAISES CHINESE MIDEAST POLICY

OW120135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1741 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The Kuwait ambassador to China has praised China's Mid-East policy for giving firm support to the Arab cause, the just cause of the Palestinian people in particular.

Kuwaiti daily "AL-QABAS" today quoted Ambassador "Abd al-Hadi Haj al-Mahmid as saying that the relations of Kuwait and China are quite well.

The leaders of the two countries hold unanimous views on many questions, especially those related to the Third World. China respects the social system of other countries and does not interfere in the internal affairs of others, he said.

In referring to trade between the two countries, he noted that the total trade volume in 1985 reached 100 million U.S. dollars. The Kuwait-based Arab Economic Development Fund has invested 300 million dollars in 14 Chinese projects.

On the possibility of more Kuwaiti investment in China, he said there exists a wide scope for investment in China such as tourist installations, joint venture in trade, building of tourist hotels, housing and department stores as well as industrial projects.

BRIEFS

SODA ASH FROM KENYA -- Nairobi August 30 (XINHUA) -- An agreement was signed between China and Kenya here this evening providing for long term supply of natural soda ash to China. Under the agreement, the Magadi Soda Company of Kenya will export 40,000 metric tons of soda ash each year to the China national chemical import and export corporation for a period of three years from 1987 to 1989. Formed in 1911, the Magadi Soda Company produced 198,130 tons of soda ash and earned the country 300 million Kenyan shillings (about 20 million U.S. dollars) in foreign exchange last year. In addition to the agreement, China will also buy 10,000 tons of soda ash from the Magadi Soda Company this year. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 30 Aug 86 OW]

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT ORTEGA, ENTOURAGE VISIT

Arrive 11 Sep

OW111156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his wife arrived here this evening for a three-day state visit at the invitation of the Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Ortega is the first head of state from Central America to have visited China.

Gian Zhengying, chairperson of the Reception Committee of the Chinese Government and minister of water resources and electric power, was present at the airport to greet the Nicaraguan visitors.

Ortega's entourage include Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, chief of General Staff of the Sandino People's Army and Vice-Minister of Defence Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Minister of Foreign Trade Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Minister of Information Manuel Espinoza.

Talk With Zhao Ziyang

OW120814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Central Americans must be allowed to solve their own problems without outside interference, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today.

"Disputes between Central American countries and between Nicaragua and the United States should be solved through negotiations without threats or military force," he said.

Zhao made the remarks during a meeting with visiting Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra here this morning.

He said "China appreciates and supports the efforts of the Contadora Group" of four Latin American countries to resolve Central American conflicts peacefully.

At the same time, said the premier, it is China's "internationalist duty to safeguard the interests" of other Third World countries.

"China opposes any country that practices the chauvinism of great powers or seeks hegemony over others," he said.

According to Ortega, Nicaraguans are building a society based on a mixed economy and political pluralism. In international affairs, he said, Nicaragua follows the principle of non-alignment and seeks to form new economic, financial and trade relations with countries of different ideologies.

Internationally, he said, "Nicaragua supports all movements aimed at relaxing world tension, ending the arms race and promoting disarmament." He said Nicaragua hopes to expand its economic and diplomatic relations with China.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Meets Li Xiannian

OW121134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian told Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra here today that justice is on the side of the Nicaraguan people and that however arduous their struggle the final victory belongs to them.

Meeting with the visiting Nicaraguan president, his wife and their party, Li expressed hearty welcome to them and said that current visit constitutes a milestone in the history of the two countries' relations.

Ortega said the Nicaraguan party and people stand more closely than ever before with the Chinese people and will learn from China's experience in revolution.

Qian Zhengying, chairperson of the Reception Committee of the Chinese Government and minister of water resources and electric power, was present.

ULANHU MEETS ARGENTINE ARMED FORCES CHIEF

OW120954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0938 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met General Teodoro Guillermo Waldner, chief of Joint Staff of the Argentine Armed Forces, and his party here today.

Ulanhu said Waldner's visit to China is an important event in the relations between the armies of the two countries. "We attach importance to it," he noted. He praised the Argentine Government and people for their efforts to develop the economy of their country and defend world peace. He said during the past two years, the relations between the two countries and their armies have been satisfactory. He also expressed China's willingness to make unremitting efforts for the development of such relations.

General Waldner conveyed the regards of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin to Ulanhu. Both countries share the desire to enhance mutual understanding and hoped for developing their own economy, he said. So Argentine follows China's development closely.

Xu Huizi, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the meeting.

Waldner hosted a return banquet yesterday evening, and Yang Dezhi, and Han Huaizhi, chief and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were present.

WEN HUI BAO ARTICLE ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

OW080400 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 30 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Sun Xupei: "Socialist Press Law Is a Law for the Protection of Freedom of the Press"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: This is an exploratory article. The article's author tries to express his own views on socialist freedom of the press and issues of press legislation. The article contends that socialist freedom the press differs from bourgeois freedom of the press. Bourgeois freedom of the press only attaches importance to the issue of freedom, regardless of the material foundation of such freedom. This only reflects its limitations and hypocrisy. However, socialist freedom of the press is something specific. It has no limitations. All journalists must accept the leadership of the party, adhere to socialist directions and persistently serve the people. At the same time, they also enjoy rights to freedom provided by the Constitution. The writer believes, by summarizing and learning from lessons in Chinese history, we have come to realize the necessity and urgency in enacting press legislation through which we can establish a basic system for the press, enact socialist freedom of the press into law and gradually pave the way to develop and monitor public opinion. On the one hand, we must oppose suppressing freedom of the press and protect the rights of reporters in gathering news, the rights of the newspapers in reporting news and conducting criticism, and the rights of the masses in reflecting their problems in the press. On the other hand, we must also oppose the abuse of the freedom of press, allow no one to slander the four cardinal principles, betray state secrets, peddle philistine or even pornographic works and prevent citizens from being framed or slandered. Therefore, a socialist press law should be a law to protect freedom of the press. [end of editor's note]

China is carrying out work on press legislation. This is a major event that has caused concern and won support from the broad masses of workers in press circles. It is also a major event that will affect the whole society.

The task of enacting press legislation can be regarded as an easy or difficult one. Drafting a law is not that difficult. However, it is not as easy to work out a socialist press law with truly Chinese characteristics. The press law must be enacted to readjust relations among those in press circles, between the press and the government, between the press and society, and between the press and individuals. The boundaries of these relations are determined by the level of freedom of the press in a specific social system. The press law we are working on should be a law to protect socialist freedom of the press.

Basic Knowledge on Bourgeois Freedom of the Press

Socialist freedom of the press is an important link in the history of the development of freedom of the press. In order to fully understand it, we must start from the very beginning of the history of the freedom of the press. Particular efforts must be made to correctly understand bourgeois freedom of the press. [passage omitted]

Bourgeois freedom of the press includes freedom in gathering, transmitting and disseminating news, conducting criticism and running newspapers. In the course of its development, it has brought about tremendous changes in journalist circles. Large numbers of newspapers run by the people have appeared, bringing to an end a situation in which only official papers or papers with the special permission from the authorities are allowed to be published. [paragraph continues]

Newspapers may freely report on political news, and carry articles criticizing the government. With the exception of inciting the use of violence or other illegal measures to overthrow a government, all materials in newspapers which criticize the government will receive no legal sanctions. Jefferson (1743-1826), a bourgeois statesman in United States history, believed that a free press should become a fourth power which could be used to counterbalance the other three powers -- administrative, legislative and judicial powers. Thus, freedom of the press has become one important element in the democratic capitalist system.

As a result of a tenacious struggle by the proletariat, and a rapid growth in the means of communication, freedom of the press, which is bourgeois in essence, is no longer monopolized by the bourgeoisie. In some capitalist countries, newspapers run by workers' political parties have adopted a relatively comprehensive system, and are playing an influential role in the institution of the press in their own countries. However, due to private ownership of the means of production in a capitalist society, freedom of the press invariably implies freedom of competition in capital gains in running newspapers. Hence, under the restriction of capital, equal rights in freedom of the press cannot exist. Controlled by capitalists, communication means can only serve capital owners. This is the basic characteristic of bourgeois freedom of the press.

Because the proletariat does not reject anything progressive in history, it, of course, accepts freedom of the press as a major achievement in the history of human civilization. In fact, proletarian political parties have consistently advocated freedom of the press and included it in the political program, regarding freedom of the press not only as a strategy against the ruling class but also as a basic right of the people. [passage omitted]

Devoid of material conditions for universal freedom (as communication means are controlled by the private sector), bourgeois freedom of the press, however, has established the basis for universal freedom (that is, the freedom of gathering, transmitting, and disseminating news, and the freedom of criticism). Bourgeois freedom of the press is limited and hypocritical because it only stresses the idea of freedom and ignores the material foundation for freedom. Both the feudal and the proletarian classes repudiate bourgeois freedom of the press, but in totally different aspects -- the feudal class negates the former (the forms of freedom) but affirms the latter (private ownership), while the proletarian class affirms (of course it does not completely affirm) the former but negates the latter. However, due to the inroad of the ideological remnants of feudal dictatorships, the freedom established by bourgeois freedom of the press has been indiscriminately repudiated as bourgeois liberalism over the past few decades. People who made these accusations are collaborators of the feudal class, and using feudalism as an ideological weapon to repudiate the bourgeoisie is not progressive not retrogressive.

Socialist Freedom of the Press Must Be Specifically Defined by Law

China's press institution, over the past few decades, has shown the complications and confusions encountered by socialist freedom of the press in its course of development. This has enabled us to clearly understand the necessity and urgency of a press law.

After the founding of new China, freedom of speech and publication has written down in our previous constitutions as a right of citizens. Originally, freedom of speech included freedom of the press. [paragraph continues]

Our current Constitution, in Article 35, stipulates that citizens enjoy freedom of speech and publication and in Article 47, that "citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural pursuits." "Freedom to engage in other cultural pursuits," of course, includes freedom of the press, which is also a form of cultural pursuit. Article 22 of the Constitution defines the "press, broadcasting, and television undertakings" as "cultural undertakings."

In brief, freedom of the press is included in freedom of speech and publication, and it is a right entitled to citizens by the Constitution.

For a long time, however, freedom of the press became something people did not dare discuss. If we take a look at our newspapers and journals published after the founding of the republic, we can readily discover that there were very few articles which directly discussed, or seriously studied, the characteristics, substance and forms of freedom of the press, speech, and publication in our socialist society. Even when there were some articles about freedom of the press, most of them were critical of it. Almost without exception they denounced it as being bourgeois, and very little was said about how freedom of the press should be expressed. A veteran newspaperman has put it well: Citizens' freedom of speech and freedom of the press stipulated in the Constitution means just that. The Constitution did not say that the discussion of this or that sort of thing is forbidden. But whenever we mentioned freedom of the press, we were warned: "What sort of freedom do you want, bourgeois freedom or proletarian freedom? Abstract freedom or realistic freedom? Absolute freedom or relative freedom?" Having been warned in such a way, we learned the need to remain silent, and then the warning "returned to court a victor." Thus, in order not to be considered as having anything to do with the bourgeoisie, nobody wanted to mention freedom of the press any more. [passage omitted]

While reviewing history, we cannot help asking: Why have freedom of speech and freedom of the press, explicitly prescribed in the Constitution, actually become taboo? The Constitution, as the cardinal law for governing the state and the instrument for safeguarding socialist democracy, should have the utmost legal effectiveness. However, in a country where rule by laws had long been held contemptible, quoting constitutional articles was deemed pedantic. It seemed quite possible that the Constitution would fall into oblivion. This shows that while a good constitution is not easy to come by, having it implemented and adhered to requires protracted efforts.

If we believe people's democratic rights should be a structure, then freedom of publication and freedom of the press should be the most fundamental and essential groundwork. Marx once said: "Without freedom of publication, all other freedoms would be just an illusion." In our Constitution, as well as in the documents of our party during the period of democratic revolution, freedom of publication and freedom of the press have always been placed above all other freedoms.

However, our constitutional provisions concerning freedom of speech and freedom of publication are very brief, lacking clauses to expound their specific meaning. If the provisions are too simple or too general, the term "freedom" would be interpreted casually, and people would not know what to follow. During the long period when "leftist" ideology reigned, cultural autocracy, with the support of all types of sophistry that condemned freedom, prevailed at a time of disorder. We have had enough of this sort of thing. As such, it seems all the more necessary to define freedom of the press by special legislation. [passage omitted]

Press Legislation Will Open a Path for the Gradual Development of Supervision by Public Opinion

Our country's socialist press work originated from the publication of party papers during the period of revolutionary struggle, which was launched under the CPC leadership. [passage omitted] After our party seized political power, press work was no longer confined to publishing party papers. Currently we have party papers; newspapers of people's groups, government organs, enterprises, mass organizations; and all sorts of newspapers. [passage omitted] The newspapers of the various organs of the ruling party represent one level of the socialist press, which is a huge institution, and they also serve as the core, but not the entirety, of China's press work. This being the case, we should not treat all kinds of press work with policies meant for party papers. The leadership of the party and the government dealing with press work, and its management, should have many levels and forms. The fundamental system the state has adopted for the press, through legislation, should only be regarded by nonparty papers as guide, and only the papers of party organs should obey the party Constitution, party resolutions, and instructions from leading party organs on the basis of abiding by the press law. Of course, these resolutions and instructions should not run counter to the Constitution and the press law.

Since our press system has never been divided into different levels, party papers and nonparty papers alike followed the same policies -- those for party papers. Consequently, all papers said similar things with a similar tone, causing a virtual uniformity of public opinion. And because of the uniformity of public opinion, there was no supervision by public opinion, to speak of. Owing to the high degree of centralization of power, and the lack of supervision by public opinion, tragic and farcical events happened in state life. This universally acknowledged fact in political science had, time and again, been proven by political events at home and abroad. The repeated interferences from erroneous guiding thoughts and lines -- and the ravages they caused for nearly 3 decades after the founding of the republic -- had everything to do with the lack of supervision by public opinion.

We must affirm the great superiority of the press institution built as a result of the party's policy toward party papers since the revolutionary years. This institution has demonstrated its unique strong points by publicizing the line and policies of the party and the state and the ideology of the advanced class among the people, as well as by repudiating and resisting the various erroneous ideas detrimental to socialist interests. We must carry forward and develop these strong points. However, we must also note its inadequacies, that is, the institution per se lacks the ability to regulate. [passage omitted]

We must press for solid development of socialist freedom of the press in order to give the press institution a regulatory function by means of feedback and to develop supervision by public opinion. Socialist freedom of the press calls for supervision of the news media by the party and the people, adherence to the socialist orientation, and service for the people. At the same time, it is necessary to allow a certain degree of independence and freedom from nonintervention to the press as permitted by laws and regulations, which embody the will of the party and the people. In accordance with this principle, we can rightly stress that all news and criticism should enjoy free publication, as long as they do not distort facts, violate the constitution or laws (or the party constitution in the case of party papers), run counter to public morality, or harm the people's interests. Furthermore, the journalists' political rights or right to work must not be infringed upon or harmed because of anything published.

Party papers must play a guiding role in developing an multilevel press structure and establishing a socialist press contingent centering around party papers and official papers of party and government organs while embracing papers run by the people. The rule of law must be enforced for press undertakings. Writers are responsible for the contents of their writings, and violation of the law is prohibited. Punishment should be meted out mainly after publication of law-breaking articles. However, some precautionary measures should be taken to forestall publication of law-breaking writings. Journalists must exercise self-discipline, and earnestly hold themselves responsible to the party and the people. The state should award those press units and individuals who have contributed to publicizing state policies. This sums up the basic contents of socialist freedom of the press. We must ensure that press undertakings subordinate themselves to the leadership of the party and supervision by the people; they are not allowed to grow into a force independent of the two. At the same time, we must also ensure that press undertakings are "independent in form" (in the words of Engels), so that they are able to resist erroneous lines and ideological trends and avoid becoming instruments for some power groups which they can wield at their own free will.

With the gradual development of socialist democracy in China, we are happy to see concomitant development in supervision by public opinion through newspapers and magazines. We are also happy to see the growing number of knowledgeable persons who dare to subject themselves to supervision by newspapers. At the end of February 1985, Shenzhen's "Shekou Tongxun" [she kou tongxun 5748 0656 6639 6061; Shekou Newsletters] carried on its front page a letter poignantly critical of the exaggerated work efficiency at Shekou. The letter criticized by name the director of the Shekou Administrative Committee, Yuan Geng. Endorsed by Yuan Geng, the letter was published in its entirety. Yuan Geng said: "Unless they oppose the CPC or make personal attacks, newspapers in Shekou must not censor articles critical of leaders of the industrial zone." "We are pressing for a democratic society here where everyone can freely air his views," he stressed. Such democratic manners have given effective support to developing supervision by public opinion and socialist freedom of the press. [passage omitted]

In summing up the above, we can decidedly draw the following conclusion: An important task of press legislation is to translate the contents of socialist freedom of the press into law in order to blaze a trail for development of supervision by public opinion step by step.

The Press Law Protects Freedom of the Press in Two Aspects

China began the world of enacting a press law in 1984 after drawing lessons from historical experience and in response to a pressing call in the practice of journalism in recent years.

As a result of the giant strides made by the country in developing socialist freedom of the press since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the press undertaking has entered a golden era never seen before. However, obstacles to socialist freedom of the press have not completely been removed, and the right of journalists and the masses of people to air their views and criticism in the press has not been protected at times. [passage omitted]

Preventing abuse of freedom of the press is another important aspect of protecting freedom of the press. As an old saying goes, "too much is just as bad as not enough." Both "too much" and "not enough" can obstruct the development of socialist freedom of the press. The ideological emancipation movement that appeared after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee stimulated for a while the development of freedom of the press. [paragraph continues]

However, under the slogan of freedom, there were people who distributed tabloids and pamphlets vilifying the four cardinal principles, and thus undermined the freedom of speech and publication. [passage omitted]

To prevent abuse of freedom of the press, it is also necessary to protect the right of citizens not to be slandered. In recent years, abuse of authority by newspapers and periodicals has been reported from time to time. For example, some newspapers published reports slandering or framing people, while others carried inaccurate news reports to the detriment of people's reputation and interests but refused to make corrections. In recent years, the practice of publishing unfounded reports has become even worse. [passage omitted]

It is an arduous and protracted task to develop freedom of the press and observe the press law. In order to accomplish this important task, it is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership. The party is the core of leadership of our undertaking. Negligence or slackening of party leadership can lead to deviation in socialist freedom of the press, and will not ensure its wholesome development.

Full understanding of this issue depends on our recognition of the gradual process of development of freedom of the press. Socialist freedom of the press must go through a process of continuous development and keep abreast of the progress in our economic, cultural, and political life and the modernization drive. Deviation from reality and demand for an excessively fast pace in developing freedom of the press will even be harmful. It is impossible for us to set a formula or date for freedom of the press, which should be developed continuously and step by step. The wider freedom of the press to air views and criticism, as well as the establishment of a multilevel press structure, in the years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are manifestations of the unprecedented progress achieved in China's socialist freedom of the press. This achievement is a result of our advance in overcoming resistance under the party's leadership and with its support and of our journalists' efforts to rectify mistakes and eliminate "leftist" interference under the party's guidance.

WANG RUOSHUI ON DOUBLE-HUNDRED POLICY, CIVIL RIGHTS

HK040221 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 107, 1 Sep 86 pp 60-61

[Article by Wang Ruoshui, reprinted from HUASHENG BAO: "The Double-Hundred Policy and Civil Rights"]

[Text] Editor's note: This article was originally carried by HUASHENG BAO, published in Beijing on 8 August. The author is the former RENMIN RIBAO deputy editor in chief and well-known advocator of the theory of alienation, who was dismissed from office at the beginning of 1984. The HUASHENG BAO editor said that this article was published "without changing a word." We now reprint it for our readers according to a photocopy. [end editor's note]

This year is the 30th anniversary of the "double-hundred" policy. On 28 May 1956, the "double-hundred" policy of the central authorities was conveyed to the masses through a report delivered by Comrade Lu Dingyi. Ten years later, that is, in 1966, there was a 16 May "circular," and the "Great Cultural Revolution" was launched. This was another "milestone." After another 10 years, in 1976, the "gang of four" was smashed. Since then, 10 more years have passed. On this occasion, I think it is of great significance for us to look back on the path we have followed and the setbacks we have met with in implementing the "double-hundred" policy and to sum up our experiences and lessons in this respect.

Many comrades have asked: Why is it so difficult to implement the "double-hundred" policy, and why have we met with so many setbacks over the past decades? The reason for all this calls for our deep thought. I have an idea. Perhaps, we have sometimes overestimated the great significance of this date.

Why do I say this?

At the fourth national conference of the writers' association held by the end of 1984, central leading comrades made some very good speeches, emphasizing "freedom of creation" and "free literature." The participants were greatly inspired, and some were even moved to tears. I was also very glad at that time, expecting that a spring breeze might also come into the theoretical and press circles, since it had come to the literature and art circles. From freedom of creation, I thought of freedom of academic research. It seemed that all these problems should be placed on the agenda. However, things were not developing as smoothly as expected. At that time, many writers wrote articles to express their appreciation, but some had another kind of feeling. For example, a writer wrote an article entitled "For the Third Time I Hear Freedom of Creation." This title itself gives much food for thought. Later I was asked by WENYI BAO to write something for a special column about what the writers were reading and thinking of at that time. I wrote one, saying that I was reading the Constitution of the PRC, because it mentions freedom of creation. The new Constitution adopted in 1982 clearly stipulates that "citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural pursuits." This is a right of the citizens provided by the Constitution. All political parties, social groups, and individuals should keep their activities within the bounds of the Constitution and take the Constitution as the code of conduct. There is also a similar stipulation in our party Constitution.

After the Constitution was adopted in 1982, many articles said that our party should and would act in accordance with the Constitution. But it seemed that there were no such strong repercussions in literature and art circles, and people in these circles were not so greatly inspired. I often felt that there was something unusual in this regard, compared with the situation after the fourth national conference of the writers' association. Was the Constitution not even as authoritative as the speeches of certain leaders? Freedom of creation is a right of the citizens, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not bestowed and cannot be abolished by any person. What is more authoritative, the Constitution or the speech of a certain leader? Of course the former is. The Constitution is the fundamental law of our country and is certainly the most authoritative of all. Unfortunately it is often forgotten by people, and the speeches of leaders unusually play a greater role than the Constitution. This is where the problem lies. I think this is one of the reasons that the "double-hundred" policy is difficult to implement.

We should not regard the "double-hundred" policy as merely a policy of the party. Freedom of speech and freedom of scientific research and literary and artistic creation are all basic civil rights and belong to our country's democratic system. We must understand the problem on such a high plane. If it is a mere policy of the party, people may have an impression that it is a kind of favor. Since freedom can be bestowed, it can also be taken away. The party's policies can be changed, and they have been changed. Thus, people are afraid that this policy may also be changed. This is how ordinary people feel about it. It is necessary to make a change in this mentality. If we say that freedom is bestowed by the Constitution and it is a civil right that cannot be expropriated, things will be entirely different. Which should be placed above the other, the party, or the Constitution? Of course, the Constitution is above the party. The party should take the Constitution as the basic code of conduct. Of course, the Constitution is worked out under the leadership of the party. But the leadership of the party is bestowed by the people. This is also part of the

Constitution. Party leadership is legal only when it is in conformity with the Constitution.

When discussing the Constitution, some people suggested that "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" should be included in the Constitution. It seems that this might be safer. On this question, Comrade Peng Zheng gave an answer in his report delivered in 1982 on revision of the Constitution. He said: The reason why the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is not included in the articles concerning cultural undertakings is that we have considered the following fact: on the rights of the citizens, the Constitution has already stipulated that the citizens enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, and have the freedom to engage in scientific research and literary and artistic creation. This is an expression of this policy in a broader sense and in legal terms.

I am a favor of this explanation. The phrasing of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is only used by Chinese. There is no such phrase in foreign constitutions, but we cannot say that they encourage letting only one flower blossom and only one school of thought exist. The Constitution stipulates that the citizens enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, and have the freedom to engage in scientific research and literary and artistic creation. Does this not mean to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend?" It has an even broader sense. The Constitution expresses this idea in more precise language and in legal terms. "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a vivid and artistic expression based on an ancient phrase. The advantage of it is that it can be easily understood and remembered. I am also in favor of continuously using the phrasing of the "double-hundred" policy, but in the Constitution, it is necessary to use legal expressions, that is, civil rights, freedom of speech, of creation, and of scientific research.

Later, when I checked previous documents, I found that this is not only a stipulation of the 1982 Constitution, but also a stipulation of our first Constitution adopted in 1954. Article 87 of that Constitution says: "The citizens enjoy the freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of association. The state provides material conditions to protect this freedom." Article 96 also says: "The People's Republic of China protects the freedom of the citizens to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural pursuits."

From this we can see that in 1954 we already stressed that citizens enjoy freedom of speech and creation. The double-hundred policy was put forth in 1956. However, people usually do not have a deep understanding of the 1954 Constitution but have a deeper understanding of the "double-hundred" policy. This is where the problem lies.

Adopting a constitution is a great event, which can exert a great influence on the people's political and cultural life. In other countries, people have to engage in serious struggles in order to have a good Constitution. The adoption of a new constitution is often followed by great changes in the people's life. But what is our situation? People usually do not feel any changes before and after adopting a constitution. After the 1954 Constitution was adopted, it was not conscientiously carried out. For example, in handling the "Hu Feng case," as well as in the debates and criticism on some scientific questions, we did not strictly follow the Constitution. For this reason, when our party put forth the "double-hundred" policy in 1956, people felt that it was a new thing. The same thing also happened later. The 1982 Constitution stipulates that people have the freedom to engage in literary creation, but this was not well implemented, and it became a problem. Therefore, when the leading comrades reiterated this matter at the national conference of the writers' association, people felt it was a new thing and got excited. This shows that constitution was forgotten, or was not well implemented.

Perhaps we can find out from this the reason why the "double-hundred" policy has not been carried out smoothly. We must not regard the "double-hundred" policy as an isolated one, but must link it with the course of democratizing the political life of our country and with the overall situation of our political life. Only thus can we understand why it is so difficult to implement this policy.

Many people say that the "double-hundred" policy was put forward by Mao Zedong. In 1957, he also made a speech on the contradictions among the people. What he said was pretty good, but the point is that it was not implemented. This is part of the problem. We still want to ask: Why was it not implemented later?

In my opinion, in both the report delivered in 1957 on contradictions among the people and the speech at the national conference on propaganda work, there was already something inconsistent with the spirit of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." There were already some seeds of error. The changes which took place later were, on the one hand, a negation of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and, on the other, development of certain erroneous factors and leftist ideas of the report on the contradictions among the people. For example, the "double-hundred" policy implies the meaning of "the free development of various artistic forms and styles and free contention among various schools of thought," which is also "freedom of speech" and "freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural pursuits" prescribed by the Constitution. It is true that Mao Zedong made an explicit exposition on this question and made it clearer. But after all, it had already been prescribed by the Constitution. However, in the report on the contradictions among the people, without saying a word about the civil rights prescribed by the Constitution. For another example, originally, "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" implies the meaning of contention between Marxist and non-Marxist viewpoints on the basis of equality. Later, some revisions were made on the report, and six political criteria were added to it. But these criteria did not include "adhere to or oppose Marxism." In other words, opposing Marxism was still not regarded as a political problem. However, in some other places, "a hundred schools of thought" was interpreted as: In the final analysis, there are only "two schools of thought": the bourgeois school and the proletarian school. This problem was discussed some years ago, and I would like to add something here. That is, not only "a hundred schools of thought" was changed into "two schools of thought," but also, it was said that "the bourgeoisie will transform the world according to its world outlook, and the proletariat will also transform the world according to its world outlook." What does this mean? It means that the people with a bourgeois world outlook will transform China according to the capitalist world outlook and restore capitalism, or, in other words, will take the capitalist road. Therefore, this is a class struggle, and the question was not included in the six political criteria, people may draw an inference from the above-mentioned remarks. Thus, the intellectuals were unlucky, because most of them "have basically a bourgeois world outlook and belong to the category of bourgeois intellectuals."

This viewpoint is also quite inconsistent with other remarks in the two reports. The speech at the national conference on propaganda work said that "the great majority of intellectuals, more than 90 percent of the 5 million intellectuals, are in favor of a socialist system in varying degrees." It also said: "Some idealists may also be in favor of the political and economic systems of socialism, though they are not in favor of the Marxist world outlook." This means that people with a bourgeois world outlook may also support socialism and will not necessarily transform socialist China according to the bourgeois world outlook.

Obviously, the latter viewpoint is more perfect, sober, and reasonable. Unfortunately, in the later developments beginning from the anti-rightist struggle to the 16 May "circular" 20 years ago, the former viewpoint prevailed over the latter. The "circular" said: "The proletariat exercises dictatorship over the superstructure, including various cultural spheres... Our struggle against them cannot be but a life-and-death struggle. Our relations with them cannot be relations of equality, but can only be relations characterized by one class oppressing another, or by the proletariat exercising autocratic rule or dictatorship over the bourgeoisie."

This runs counter to both the Constitution and the ideas put forth in the well-known report on correctly handling contradictions among the people. In 1957 we said that the contradiction between ourselves and the national bourgeoisie comes under the category of contradictions among the people, because exploitation constitutes one side of the dual character of the national bourgeoisie, while its support of socialism and the Constitution constitutes the other. Since it is a contradiction among the people, it cannot be solved by means of dictatorship. However, in the 16 May "circular," it suddenly became a life-and-death struggle. No more "contention among a hundred schools of thought" was allowed, because the proletariat would exercise autocratic rule or dictatorship over the super-structure and the cultural spheres. There would be no more equality, and both the "double-hundred" policy and democracy in political life had come to an end. The 16 May "circular" was not a party resolution. Even if it were, it should also conform to the Constitution. However, a mere "circular" was able to abrogate the Constitution and write off the previous remarks at one stroke.

There are many focused theoretical problems in this respect. Some people may have bourgeois ideas, but this does not mean that they will certainly transform China into a capitalist country. If all ideas are concluded to be ideas of certain classes and regarded, on a higher plane of principle, as having something to do with seizing political power, then, what else can people say? Later, the gifted scholars and beautiful ladies on the stage as well as ghost plays were all involved. They were regarded as very serious problems concerning whether China would change its color. Therefore, Jiang Qing made great and meritorious contributions in the "Cultural Revolution" by encouraging some model plays, because she had driven away the gifted scholars and beautiful ladies, who wanted to restore capitalism in China. All capitalist ideologies, without exception, were regarded as tools for restoring capitalism in China and for whipping up capitalist opinions. All gifted scholars and beautiful ladies on stage as well as all ghost plays were also serving the restoration of capitalism. As a matter of fact, this viewpoint does not hold water. In Chinese, "restoration" means to bring back the missing crown. Since capitalism has never been in the ruling position in China, how can we "restore" it? Moreover, the gifted scholars and beautiful ladies on stage are feudalism things. If they want to restore something, they should restore feudalism rather than capitalism. But we never say "restore feudalism." We only say "restore capitalism." Later, Jiang Qing practiced autocracy in the cultural field. All capitalist things were abolished and all things foreign were banned. The 800 million people had only 8 model plays to see. It seems that social ideology was unprecedentedly pure, without any bourgeois pollution. In fact, many bad things developed right in that period. The serious corruption of our party style also began from that period.

Therefore, when summing up the experiences and lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and its causes in the 1981 "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party," we only wrote "the evil ideological and political influence of centuries of feudal autocracy" without mentioning the influencing of bourgeois ideas and the corrosive influence of capitalism, because we could only say so. We must realize that the greatest disaster over the past 30 years was the "Great Cultural Revolution," which was an outcome of the evil influence of feudalism. Therefore, feudalism ideas are much more harmful than bourgeois ideas.

The "resolution" also says: A reason for the "cultural revolution" was that we failed to institutionalize and legalize inner-party democracy and democracy in the political and social life of our country, or we drew up the relevant laws but they lacked due authority. In other words, we also stressed democracy, but did not institutionalize it. We also had a constitution, but it did not have due authority and could be negated at will. I do not know whether we have all noticed that in the 1957 report on contradictions among the people, there was not a word about the personality cult. Normally, it should have been mentioned, because the report was aimed at summing up the experiences and lessons of the Soviet Union, and the problems of personality cults was not well solved in that country. The main mistake of Stalin was his personality cult. In 1956, the article "On Historical Experiences of Proletarian Dictatorship," which was written by the RENMIN RIBAO editorial board, pointed out: One of Stalin's mistakes was that he trod the legal system underfoot and placed himself above the law, resulting in the broadening of the scope of the movement to eliminate counterrevolutionaries. If we really wanted to learn a lesson from the Soviet Union, we should find out why the scope of the movement to eliminate counterrevolutionaries had been broadened. If the law had been strictly observed, very few people would have been wronged! In his report on revision of the party Constitution, which was delivered at the Eighth CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that it is necessary to overcome the trend of personality cults. But in the 1957 report, there was not a word about preventing and opposing personality cults. In the 1960's, when revisionism was criticized, it seemed that it was wrong to criticize personality cults, and those who advocated personality cults seemed to be correct. The leader had the supreme authority, while the Constitution did not have due authority. Because of this, a "circular" could turn the Constitution into a mere scrap of paper, and the chairman of the state was dismissed unaccountably.

The 1981 "resolution" also says: "Due to the failure to handle the relationship between the party and its leader correctly," and "due to the overconcentration of party power in individuals and the development of arbitrary individual rules and the personality cult in the party, it was hard for the party and state to prevent the initiation of the 'Cultural Revolution' or check its development." This conclusion is correct. But I feel that it is still necessary to add something to it. In the past, not only the relationship between the party and its leader, but also the relationship between the people, the party, and the leader, were not correctly handled; and not only did the party and state find it hard to prevent the initiation of the "Cultural Revolution," but also the people did not have strength to prevent that disaster. After all, the people are masters of the country, and they should play their due role as masters! However, they could not and even did not want to stop its development. I think this is where the problem lies.

In December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a report on the eve of the third Plenary session, in which he said: "To ensure people's democracy, we must strengthen our legal system. Democracy has to be institutionalized and written into law, so as to make sure that institutions and laws do not change whenever the leadership changes, or whenever the leaders change their views or shift the focus of their attention." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 136) This is a very good summary of past experiences.

My conclusion is that we must not merely keep the party's "double-hundred" policy in mind and forget or neglect the civil rights prescribed by the Constitution, otherwise we cannot really recognize our duties. In the past, we took a passive attitude and waited for somebody to grant us this right. As a result, the following phenomenon appeared: One day we were allowed to speak, and the next day we were not. At present, the peasants are afraid that our policies may change, and so are the intellectuals. This is not normal, Why? Can we not have our destiny in our own hands? Since most peasants and intellectuals do not want to have the changes, why should there be? (I refer to changes that bring us back to the past.) [paragraph continues]

The people are the masters of our country. We have a National People's Congress, and one-third of the people's delegates are peasants. There are also many intellectual delegates. The people's congresses have to exercise their power. The people have the right to check all acts that run counter to the constitution and their will.

This is by no means a negation of party leadership, but a requirement of party leadership. At the meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Essentially, party leadership in state life means to organize and support the people to act as the masters of their houses and to build a new socialist life." The party is the leading force, and the people are the main body of rights [quan li de zhu ti 2938 0448 4104 0031 7555]. We must acquire this basic idea and understand that we are the masters of our own houses. Both the authority of the Constitution and the rights of the masters should be protected. When we are conscious of this, the past tragedies will not be repeated in the future. I think, this is perhaps one of the most important experiences and lessons for us in the past 30 years.

(This article is part of a speech made by the author on 28 May this year, published after his revision.)

PRC PUBLISHES NEW EDITION OF MAO ZEDONG WORKS

OW110429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- "Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Zedong" compiled by the Editorial Committee on Party Literature of the CPC Central Committee has been published by the People's Publishing House and will be distributed by XINHUA bookstores in various parts of China.

This new edition of the "Selected Readings" was compiled and published to provide large numbers of cadres and young people with the right textbook to study Mao Zedong's works. It is also designed as a theoretical teaching material for schools at secondary or higher levels and for cadres receiving rotational or in-service training.

Sixty-eight articles, totaling 580,000 Chinese characters, written by Mao Zedong between 1921 and 1965 were selected and incorporated in the 2-volume edition in accordance with the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Most of the articles were selected in full while a small number was selected as excerpts.

Every effort was made to include in this new edition the most important and fundamental scientific works written by Mao Zedong in various historical periods. The book embodies Mao Zedong Thought and is the scientific result of combining the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Chinese revolution and construction. Articles of the First Revolutionary Civil War period selected in the new edition scientifically analyze various classes in Chinese society by means of Marxist-Leninist class analytical approach. They demonstrate that the question of peasants was the central issue in the Chinese revolution. They develop the Marxist-Leninist concept on the proletariat's leadership in democratic revolution and tentatively put forth the basic concept concerning the general line of the new democratic revolution. Articles on the Second Revolutionary Civil War period explain that armed struggle was the main form of the Chinese revolution. They point out and explore the Chinese revolutionary path of using the countryside to encircle and ultimately seize the cities. They expound on theories on building the party and the people's army and put forth the tactics of the national united front against Japan.

They establish for the first time the idea and principle of seeking truth from facts, of following the mass line, and of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands. They expose the mistakes of "left" and right deviations, especially the errors of the "left" deviationist dogma. Drawing lessons from the two victories and two failures in CPC history, they correctly resolve the issue concerning the party's ideological, political, and military line. They enrich and develop Marxist-Leninist epistemology and dialectics.

Articles on the period of the war of resistance against Japan expound on the policy and tactics of the national united front against Japan; lay down the strategy of conducting protracted war and independent guerrilla warfare; and elaborate on the concept of people's war, of mobilizing and relying on the people. They resolve a series of policy issues concerning construction in the revolutionary bases and systemically and comprehensively elaborate on the theory of the new democratic revolution. They put forth the theory and principles of conducting the rectification campaign and stress the need to approach Marxist-Leninist tenets realistically rather than dogmatically. They discuss the three important work styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses, and practicing self-criticism. They also clarify important concepts of far-reaching significance in the ideological, political, and cultural fields.

Articles of the period of the war of liberation clearly and systemically expound on the tactics of strategically despising the enemy but tactically taking them seriously and scientifically summarize the strategy and tactics of people's war. They programatically explain the series of major issues waiting to be resolved in building a new democratic China. They stipulate the fundamental policies that should be adopted in political, economic, and diplomatic fields after the party's nationwide victory. They point out the direction of China's development from a new democratic society to a socialist society and put forth and elaborate on the theory of people's democratic dictatorship.

Articles of the period of socialist revolution and construction lay down the general line of the CPC in the transitional period and tentatively explore the path of socialist construction suitable to China's conditions. They emphasize the need to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions -- those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people -- and make the correct handling of contradictions among the people a major subject in China's political life. From the high point of philosophy, they summarize various experiences of revolution and construction and put forth a number of new important generalizations on epistemology and dialectics.

The new edition of "Selected Readings" contains 17 articles not included in the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," some of which have never been published before. Among these articles, "Speech at the Changsha Membership Meeting of the Xinmin Society" is an important document that symbolizes Mao Zedong's choice of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary road. "Speech at the Central Emergency Meeting" sets forth the idea that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun and is of great significance in enabling Chinese Communists to recognize the characteristics and road of the Chinese revolution. "Political Integrity and Professional Proficiency" is taken from the "60-point Decision on Methods of Work (Draft)" and contains important theoretical principles to analyze social contradictions. "Inner-party Newsletter" is a major document prepared by the party Central committee after the Zhengzhou Conference of 1959 to correct the "left" mistakes in the course of the "Great Leap Forward." In the new edition of "Selected Readings," the Speech at the Changsha Membership Meeting of the Xinmin Society" of January 1921 is the first article. This is a break from the traditional method of using "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" as the lead article in compiling all other selections, including the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and the A and B editions of "Selected Readings From the Works of Mao Zedong."

The explanatory notes on the titles and the footnotes of the articles in the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" that are included in the new edition of "Selected Readings" have been drastically revised and expanded to enhance their accuracy in regard to historical facts. In addition, some biased comments have been corrected. For the articles selected from outside the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," the explanatory notes on the titles and the footnotes have also been revised or newly written. In some cases, important commentaries and explanations have been provided in the revised or newly written explanatory notes and footnotes. Each article in the new edition of "Selected Readings" has an end note added explaining the edition or the manuscript the article is based on and, as in some cases, describing the principal editions of the article. This is not found in past editions of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong." In addition, the new edition of "Selected Readings" has also corrected several wrong characters found in the articles and the wrong publication dates used for some of the articles in the past.

Many of the major works of Mao Zedong were written decades ago, but they still require our constant study. The many fundamental tenets, principles, and scientific methods expounded on in these works are of universal significance. They will play a major guiding role for us now and in the future. These works of Mao Zedong should be studied in combination with the works of Marx and Lenin; the works of Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Ziaoping, and Chen Yun; and the important documents of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Readers who want to get a deeper understanding and conduct further study of the Mao Zedong's works may still read the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and the various special collections of the works of Mao Zedong. The special collections of Mao Zedong's works published in recent years include "Collection of Rural Investigation Articles of Mao Zedong," "Collection of Mao Zedong's Articles on Journalistic Work," "Selected Letters of Mao Zedong," and "Selected Poems of Mao Zedong." Several more special collections will be published one by one in the future.

BOOK ON MAO ZEDONG TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

OW100553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- The book "Mao Zedong -- A Brief Biography, Appraisal, and Memoir," edited by Zhong Wenxian, has been translated into English, published by the Foreign Language Press, and will soon be distributed at home and abroad by the China International Book Trading Corporation and the Foreign Language Bookstore. This is the first reading material that China has thus far published in a foreign language to give a relatively comprehensive and matter-of-fact account and appraisal of what Mao Zedong did throughout his life. The book contains 20 articles divided into 3 parts.

The first part consists of Mao Zedong's brief biography and an autobiography he relayed orally. The brief biography, written by the book's editor, gives an account of Mao Zedong's life story. The autobiography is actually the first chapter, "The Career of a Communist," in "Travelogue on a Trip to the West," which was relayed orally by Mao Zedong and written down in English by the noted American journalist Snow in 1936. Historical facts in the autobiography have been checked and revisions made where necessary by Wu Liangping, who was Mao Zedong's interpreter at that time.

The second part, an appraisal of Mao Zedong, contains two articles. One is "Learn From Mao Zedong," a speech made by Zhou Enlai in 1949 on the eve of the victory of the Chinese revolution.

The other article is Deng Xiaoping's "On Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought," comprising several important speeches he has made in recent years dealing with this subject.

The third part contains memoirs. The writers include Mao Zedong's old subordinates, bodyguards, relatives, and children as well as democratic personages, scientists, men of letters, peasants, and young cadres who had contact with him. The book contains 160,000 characters with 70 pictures showing Mao Zedong's deeds. Besides the English edition, the book will also be published in other foreign languages.

DENG INSCRIBES TITLE OF MAO ZEDONG'S READINGS

OW080622 Beijing XINHUA in English 0544 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- "Reading: Mao Zedong's Hobby," published by the Joint Book Company, will be available in major Chinese cities tomorrow. Based on records, memoirs, and archive files compiled by the party literature research center of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the book describes the late chairman's reading habits and reflects his ideology.

According to the new book, throughout his life Mao Zedong studied Marxist-Leninist works, philosophy, logic, economics, literature, history and the natural sciences, as well as his self-study of English. The title of the book has been written in senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's calligraphy. A total of 70,000 copies have been printed, according to the Joint Book Company.

YOUTH PAPER INTERVIEWS WRITER LIU ZAIFU

HK100903 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 31 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Luo Qianglie and Han Lei: "Deep Thinking: Facing the Second Decade of Literature in the New Period -- an Interview With Noted Literature and Art Theorist Liu Zaifu"]

[Text] Before the noteworthy "Academic Symposium on China's Literature in the New 10-year Period" opened, the symposium gave us an opportunity to interview Liu Zaifu, who was about to deliver a long academic lecture entitled "The Main Trends in Literature and Art in the New Period."

On entering his home, you would not believe that it is the home of a famous literary theorist and the director of the Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, because there is nothing different from an ordinary intellectual's home except that there is a butter-colored telephone. But when you listen to him talking about literature in the new period with the feelings of a poet and the wisdom of a philosopher, you will certainly find that you are in an enchanting place.

Reviewing the achievements in literature in the first 10 years of the new period, Liu Zaifu said that our literature is growing from a desert, so it is never an easy thing. Our writers and critics have consciences and a sense of responsibility, and they have begun to bring to an end the period of deception and of advocating false, big, and empty things. They work together with the people to heal the wounds of the nation, and our socialist literature has stood up again in the world.

When fully affirming the achievements in the first 10 years and talking about his hopes for the second 10 years, Liu Zaifu assumed the serious expression of a critic. He said that through the coming symposium, we will remind each other that the second 10 years will advance on the shoulders of the first 10 years. That is, with a higher starting point, the requirements for things in next 10 years will also be higher. If the first 10 years represented a period of exploration, then the second 10 years should be a period of more remarkable development on the basis of further exploration. In the next 10 years, we should introduce our literature of the new period to the whole world and make it part of world literature. For this purpose, Liu Zaifu said that three issues should be properly solved.

First, in the first 10 years, our writers were sufficiently prepared in their feelings, but they did not have sufficient knowledge of a general kind. The great Chinese writers in the "May 4" period, such as Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, and Mao Dun, all had rich cultural knowledge about things Chinese and foreign and ancient and contemporary. The second insufficiency is that the artistic and personal ideals of writers are not lofty enough. Many writers are apt to become content with their achievements and existing circumstances. They want merely to protect their honor, and their talent, ability, and artistic ideals are eroded by external values. The third thing our writers lack is a spirit of protracted hard work and great tenacity. The major task of writers and critics is to carry out unceasing exploration, pursue higher realms, and make continuous advances. They should not be too eager for quick success and instant benefit. At present some young and talented people are apt to become self-satisfied and complacent. They lack mental preparation against crises, do not think deeply, and have no intention of making further advances. They also lack retrospection.

Second, Liu Zaifu held that retrospection in the first 10 years was mainly politically retrospection, which was mainly reflected in the hatred of the "gang of four" and of the disaster it brought to our nation. The retrospection in some literary works remained at a low level, with some people still thinking with a slavish mentality rather than with a sense of being master and from a viewpoint of political reform. Meanwhile, cultural retrospection is now also going on in depth. Liu Zaifu said that we should be able to carry out self-examination and repentance, like Ba Jin. Retrospection should begin from the writer himself as a member of the nation, and writers should realize that "they themselves are also responsible." Writers should not regard themselves as "onlookers." They should realize that the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution" occurred on the basis of our intrinsic psychology and cultural conditions. In the second 10 years of the new period, we should concentrate on transforming our nation's cultural psychology. This is the expression of our writers' conscience and sense of responsibility.

Third, Liu Zaifu held that in the second 10 years, we will find an internal mechanism which can change our traditional things into modern things, and will seek a modern pattern for our nation's culture. It is too general to talk about criticizing or carrying forward the old things. It is better to use the term "changing." We should proceed from analyzing and transforming modern Chinese people's cultural and psychological structure. Liu Zaifu added that reform in literature does not mean that all literary works should describe reform; rather, it should: first, create favorable external conditions for promoting literary creation; and second, guide literature and art to play a promotive role in our country's development. In particular, transforming the cultural and psychological structure of the Chinese people will enable people to win their "mental emancipation."

YU QIULI, DENG LIQUN ON MARXIST LITERATURE, ART

OW120223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 10 Sep 86

[By reporter Li Derun]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the PLA General Political Department, and Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central committee, stressed that like the socialist modernization program, socialist literary and art work heeds the guidance of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. This constitutes a fundamental guarantee for the development of socialist literary and art work, they said.

Yu Qiuli and Deng Liqun attended a report meeting held on 9 September in Beijing to mark the establishment of the Research Institute on Marxist Literary and Art Theories and the inauguration of the magazine "WENYI LILUN YU PIPING [2429 5669 3810 6158 5280 2106 6097 LITERARY AND ART THEORIES AND COMMENTS]" and both addressed the meeting. Yu Qiuli said: In the years of the revolutionary war, our party and army had very poor weapons and equipment and extremely hard living conditions, but they were all-conquering and invincible and were able to win a great victory. What did they depend upon to do this? The most important thing was the guidance of Marxism and a firm faith in communism. We depended upon this in the past. We still depend upon this now and will continue to depend upon this in the future. Yu Qiuli continued: We should learn how to develop Marxism in the course of debates and discussions and should fully believe that the masses are able to tell right from wrong and develop the truth. He expressed the earnest hope that literary and art theoreticians would follow the mass line, link themselves with the masses, keep to the orientation of integrating theory with practice in operating the institute and running the magazine, and press on ceaselessly to open up new situations and make fresh achievements through industrious work.

Deng Liqun said in his speech: We should seek the truth under the banner of Marxism. In the course of seeking the truth, no one can avoid mistakes. What is important is to correct the mistakes and continue to seek the truth under the banner of Marxism. Deng Liqun said that upholding the truth and correcting mistakes are virtues of communists, and these virtues accord with their firmness in upholding correct theories and with their advocacy of the need to pay attention to work ethics in performing ideological and cultural work. In addition, Deng Liqun emphasized: With regard to Marxism, it is imperative to uphold and develop it. We should develop it while upholding it, and we should uphold it in the course of developing it. The basic Marxist tenets should not be violated at any time. If we were to violate them, we would commit mistakes and take a roundabout course. Marxism develops without cease. It should incessantly study and answer the new questions appearing in the course of practice and should use new practical experience to enrich incessantly its own contents. Upholding Marxism and developing Marxism are in conformity with each other. Only when we really uphold the fundamental stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism, is it possible to develop Marxism properly. Only by making ceaseless efforts to integrate Marxism with new practice and to enrich it with new practical experience can we genuinely uphold it.

Responsible persons from the units concerned of the literary and art, social science, and publishing circles as well as writers and literary and art theoreticians in the capital, numbering more than 200 in total, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, both Lu Meilin, director of the Research Institute on Marxist Literary and Art Theories, and Chen Yong, chief editor of the magazine "WENYI LILUN YU PIPING," vowed to unite the broad masses of workers on literary and art theories and see to it that they make positive contributions to learning, studying, publicizing, and popularizing the basic Marxist theories and literary and art theories; to accumulating, studying, and using as a reference the related foreign ideologies and cultural achievements; and to upholding and developing the Marxist literary and art theories.

PLA TO SELECT OUTSTANDING SQUAD LEADERS

HK080827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 86 p 4

[Report by correspondent Wang Zhongren: "The PLA To Select Outstanding Squad Leaders -- A Move To Strengthen Armed Forces Building"]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army will carry out an army-wide activity to select outstanding squad leaders and to propagate and commend a group of outstanding squad leaders who ardently love the army and are dedicated to the cause of national defense. This was announced by a leading comrade from the General Staff Headquarters at a selection committee meeting held in Beijing on 2 September.

The activity, the first of its kind to be held throughout the army, is jointly sponsored by the magazine "JIEFANGJUN SHENGHUO" (LIBERATION ARMY LIFE) and the Central Television Station. Six hundred outstanding squad leaders are to be selected between now and the end of this year.

The aim of conducting the activity is, through commending outstanding squad leaders who have made distinctive contributions to army building, to give publicity to their advanced ideas of ardently loving the army and being dedicated to the cause of national defense and their work experiences, to inspire and mobilize the initiative and creativity of hundreds of thousands of squad leaders throughout the army, and to promote and strengthen the building of the ranks of squad leaders.

The requirements for an outstanding squad leader are that he must ardently love the army, devote himself to the cause of national defense, be dedicated to his duty; must charge at the head of his men, play an exemplary and leading role in all respects; must manage to carry out troop training on a scientific footing, be good at scientific management, and strive to turn his squad into an advanced unit; must have an ardent love for his men, a good democratic work style, and be good at doing ideological work; and must observe discipline and abide by the law and brilliantly fulfill tasks in all areas, including fighting and training. Any squad leader who is up to any one of the aforesaid requirements can be selected as an outstanding squad leader.

Out of the prospective outstanding squad leaders, each major PLA unit will select one or two representatives to go to Beijing to receive awards and to participate in "the all-army outstanding squad leader speech emulation" activities.

YANG DEZHI INAUGURATES MOUNTAINEER-TRAINING BASE

OW100317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 86

[By reporters Zhang Xudong and Li Hepu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA) -- China will build a modern mountaineer-training base in Beijing. Today, Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff of the Chinese PLA and honorary president of the Chinese Mountaineering Association, inaugurated the Huairou training base of the Chinese mountaineering team and personally shoveled earth for the foundation of a statue of a mountaineer to be erected there. [passage omitted] The training base of the Chinese mountaineering team is located to the east of the picturesque Huarirou Reservoir in Beijing. When completed, this modern training base will train Chinese mountaineers. It will serve as a learning and training place for mountaineering enthusiasts and as a place to conduct international exchanges in the field of mountaineering.

Responsible persons from the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYLC Central Committee, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as well as coaches and members of the Chinese mountaineering team attended the ceremony held here today to mark the 30th anniversary of China's mountaineering activity and the inauguration of the team's Huairou training base.

RESERVE FORCES OFFICIALLY INCLUDED IN PLA SYSTEM

OW100423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2318 GMT 7 Sep 86

[By reporters Su Xinfu and Gai Yumin]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- Our country's newly organized reserve divisions and regiments have been officially included in the PLA organizational system and given designations and colors. This was disclosed by a responsible person of the Mobilization Department under the PLA General Staff Department.

The reserves have been organized since 1983 in accordance with a decision of the Central Military Commission. This is a major measure to strengthen the reserve forces for national defense after reducing the standing army as well as an important form of organization in instituting a mobilization system with distinctive Chinese characteristics. With soldiers on active duty as their mainstay and officers and men on reserve duty as their foundation, these reserve divisions and regiments are soundly and strictly organized and systematically trained. They can quickly turn into active-duty forces to carry out fighting tasks when needed. Officers and men of the reserve forces work in their civilian positions in peace time. By organizing the reserves, it is possible to save much in expenditures. This is conducive to both national economic and defense construction.

Our country's reserves have developed into a new-type force of a considerable size. Party committees and other working offices have been set up in most of the reserve divisions and regiments, and they are working according to regulations. After being included in the PLA organizational system, the reserve forces will play an important role in national economic and defense construction.

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YANG DEZHI ARTICLE ON LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

OW101112 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2235 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Article by Yang Dezhi, PLA Chief of General Staff, entitled: "Continue To Forge Ahead in the Course of the New Long March" for a special program marking the victory of the Red Army's Long March]

[Text] Fifty years have passed since the beginning of the Long March in October 1934 to its end in October 1936 when the three major branches of the Red Army joined forces. The Long March was a great historical feat accomplished by the Chinese nation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China at a crucial moment of life and death. It decided the destiny of China.

At that time, the First, Second and Fourth Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, as well as the Red Army's 25th Army Corps resolved to march northward to fight a war against Japanese aggression and for national salvation under extremely difficult conditions. They marched 25,000 li and covered an area of 11 provinces. During their march, they crossed snow-capped mountains and pathless grasslands, sustained untold hardships and frustrated the enemy's repeated encirclements, pursuits, obstructions and interceptions. The Long March finally ended with the enemy's failure and our victory. As one of the participants in the Long March I myself, even now, still feel excited and proud of our victory.

The victory of the Long March laid a foundation of achieving victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and overthrowing the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed like mountains on the backs of the Chinese people before liberation]. It also profoundly influenced the International Communist Movement, adding a glorious, colorful page in the annals of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Dwelling on the significant meaning of the Long March in history, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: The Long March is the first of its kind in the annals of history. It is a manifesto, a propaganda force which sowed the seeds of the revolution. The victory of the Long March is one of the victories in Chinese history achieved by the Chinese people under the guidance of the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Not long ago, in his book "Long March", U.S. writer Harrison Salisbury said: The Long March is unprecedented in world history. The spirit of heroism demonstrated by the Long March had inspired a nation with a total population of 1.1 billion to forge ahead toward a future that no one is able to foresee. Indeed, the spiritual wealth left to us by the Long March is priceless. It fully reflected the great national spirit of the Chinese nation, manifested the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese Communists and demonstrated the heroic spirit of the Chinese people in overcoming all difficulties and obstacles. This is a tremendous source of strength to inspire our descendants to forge ahead.

For more than half a century, the Long March spirit has embedded deep roots into the hearts of the people and it has further developed. It will greatly inspire people in the development of the socialist modernization program. To mark the victory of the Long March today, our aim is to draw courage, strength and wisdom from the heroic deeds shown by the Red Army in its Long March in developing the socialist modernization program. The new long march aimed at developing the four modernizations program today is a logical continuation and great development of the Long March of the Red Army in the past. In a sense, it is even arduous and difficult, and its road is even more treacherous compared to the Long March in the past.

Therefore, in order to carry on the new long march through to the end, we must be imbued with lofty ideals, full of confidence and strong determination to carry out the revolution and the death-defying spirit to score new victories in the development of the socialist modernization program. Specifically speaking, we must firmly believe that the line, principle and policy of the party are correct and that we will definitely succeed in making reforms. We must show determination to become people of a new generation with lofty ideals, high moral and educational standards and a strong sense of discipline; and offer our youth the strength to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To carry forward and develop the spirit of the Long March, we must also learn from the Red Army's spirit of self-sacrifice in wholeheartedly serving the people and working arduously to further correct party style, and promote the construction of spiritual and material civilization. The Red Army's spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people radiated during the Long March was reflected in its revolutionary style and image of fearing neither hardship nor death. The dangers and difficulties the Red Army experienced were rare in the history of mankind. We had to struggle against a powerful enemy on the one hand, and never yielded to the extremely inclement natural environment on the other. We could succeed because the Red Army believed it was fighting for the people's emancipation and that its self-sacrifice was for a worthy cause. The cause the Red Army struggled for was the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in China.

Today, in our new long march for socialist modernization, the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people is still the starting point of all our work. To wholeheartedly serve the people, we must persistently develop the glorious traditions of arduous struggle and resolutely oppose seeking ease and comfort and personal gains.

To develop the spirit of the Long March, we must adhere to the ideological line of proceeding from reality in doing everything and seeking truth from facts. The Long March was an important turning point in our party's development from its childhood to its mature period. The Zunyi meeting held during the Long March signified our party's beginning to cast off the yoke of dogmatism and maintain independence and keep the initiative in its own hands to solve China's own problems by seeking truth from facts. This was a lesson paid for with blood. At critical junctures in the Chinese revolution, the Zunyi meeting established Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership throughout the party. This was one of the important factors for victory during the Long March.

Comrade Mao Zedong, with his sagacity, courage and resourcefulness, integrated Marxism with practice in the Chinese revolution; formulated, by seeking truth from facts, a series of correct lines, principles and policies, and accordingly turned the Long March from its passive, strategic retreat, during its initial period, into a positive, great strategic march toward the front of the War of Resistance against Japan.

Since then, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, proceeding from realities between the enemy and ourselves, flexibly commanded the Red Army to combat in accordance with the changes on the enemy's side, and won one victory after another. During this period in the history of our party, our ideological line of seeking truth from facts was affirmed. It also set an example of success.

Currently, to guarantee success in our reforms, and a healthy development of the four modernizations, we must, like the Red Army's Long March, adhere to materialism and dialectics, not rigidly adhere to rules and regulations or stay in a rut, proceed from China's special situation and realities, and solve problems by seeking truth from facts in a scientific manner in our construction and reform. Reform is a deep social change. We must fear no dangers or failure. We must not fear being held responsible.

We must have the undaunted spirit of the Red Army during the Long March, proceed from realities, and explore and advance. If we have the correct ideological line, implement policy correctly, and continuously learn from experience and lessons, we will be able to continuously advance. The spirit of the Long March is a priceless treasure of the People's Army. During the new period, one of the urgent tasks facing the Army is to further carry forward and develop the spirit of the Long March and move forward while promoting the modernization of the Army.

In commemorating the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March, all the Army's commanders and fighters, while reviewing the Red Army's heroic, glorious achievements during the Long March, must develop the Red Army's glorious traditions, fulfill all tasks well -- including reduction-in-strength reorganization, training, fighting and production -- continue to launch activities promoting spiritual civilization by the troops and the people together, speed up training dual-purpose personnel, actively engage in and support local industrial and agricultural construction, and play a model role in promoting spiritual and material civilization.

The Long March of the old days was successfully accomplished through the heroic struggle of the older generation. Today, a new generation of the People's Army has shouldered the important task of the new long march. We are looking forward to seeing all troops of the new long march join forces under the red banner of the victory of the four modernizations in the foreseeable future.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON LABOR AS COMMODITY

HK031111 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Zhao Guoliang: "A Brief Discussion on Socialist Labor as a Commodity"]

[Excerpts] Under the condition of socialist planned commodity economy, the conventional concept that labor is not a commodity must be broken through in order to promote the development of socialist commodity economy and the carrying out of the reform of the economic structure in depth. [passage omitted]

For labor to become a commodity, two basic conditions must be met: Laborers must enjoy personal freedom; and laborers must have neither means of production nor means of subsistence. Obviously, in socialist society, these two conditions remain with the elimination of capitalist production relations. First, laborers in socialist society have more personal freedom. The personal ownership of labor in socialist society is more complete, adequate, and thorough than that in capitalist society. It has accomplished the unification between essence and form, not only in the realm of circulation but also in the realms of production and distribution, and it is an important component part of socialist production relations. Second, in socialist society, each laborer owns nothing but his own labor. [passage omitted]

If labor should become a commodity in socialist society, who, then, would become purchasers of labor? We can see from the above analysis that every laborer sells his labor to the representative of groups of laborers -- the state or enterprises. In socialist society, the changing of labor into a commodity is still necessary.

First, turning labor into a commodity is the objective requirement for developing socialist planned commodity economy. Under the condition of planned commodity economy, the basic relation between all social economic departments, between all regions, and between various enterprises is still one of commodities and money, and the overwhelming majority of production means have entered the market as commodities. The production conditions in socialist society constitute production means and labor. [paragraph continues]

This inevitably requires labor to become a commodity too, so that the two may suit each other, enabling the combination of the two to form a production process in reality, and to form together the social production condition of socialist planned commodity economy. In order to develop socialist planned commodity economy, production means, means of subsistence, information, as well as technical know-how have become commodities, and likewise labor. There is a need to set up a production means market, a subsistence means market, an information market, a technical know-how market, and a labor market, in order to guarantee the normal operation of socialist planned commodity economy.

Second, turning labor into a commodity is necessary for reform of the labor and personnel system. The chief malpractices in China's old labor and personnel system were: The state assumed sole responsibility for all workers and staff of enterprises under ownership by the whole people. With the implementation of ownership of labor by the state, department, locality, or unit, qualified people were not permitted to flow, which seriously dampened the laborers' enthusiasm. In order to thoroughly implement reform of the personnel and labor system, it is necessary to acknowledge that labor is a commodity, and that the laborer owns the labor commodity. Only then, will it be possible for every laborer to acquire relative decision-making power in selecting his own profession, and will it be possible to realize the best combination of laborers and production means so as to improve economic results.

Third, turning labor into a commodity is necessary to ensure the reproduction of labor. The reproduction of socialist social labor must be expanded reproduction, which falls into two categories: extension and intension. The reproduction of labor in the form of extension can be very easily achieved in China. The reproduction of labor in the form of intension relies chiefly on upgrading the use value of labor (namely labor quality) in realizing reproduction. Acknowledging that labor is a commodity will be favorable to stimulating the laborers' enthusiasm for studying, and to continuously upgrading the quality of laborers.

Four, turning labor into a commodity is favorable to correctly implementing the principle of distribution according to work. The animate labor offered by laborers in the course of production is in a fluid state, and will be affected by production conditions and social environment. As a result, the volume of labor can usually only be calculated in terms of hours worked. Hence, the distortion of distribution according to work into distribution according to "working hours," and egalitarianism. By acknowledging that labor is a commodity, we can see that the constant of the value of labor in different kinds of work is an important parameter for differentiating between degrees of labor complexity, a criterion for determining rational labor quotas under normal production conditions, and an important basis for distribution according to work.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLANNED FOR STATE WORKERS

OW090754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- To adapt to changes in the hiring and firing of state workers, unemployment insurance is being introduced as a safety net for workers unable to find new jobs, according to State Council regulations issued today. The insurance will provide 50 to 75 percent of original wages to dismissed workers, workers with terminated contracts, and those laid off by bankrupt or near-bankrupt enterprises. After a maximum of two years, insurance payments will stop. The time limit will provide incentive for workers to find new jobs earlier, said an official from the labor and personnel ministry.

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State enterprises will pay funds equal to one percent of total wage money to maintain the unemployment insurance fund, with supplements by bank interest on the fund and local financial subsidies.

The regulations also provide stipulations on establishing a pension system for retired contract workers.

CIRCULAR CALLS FOR TRAINING DUAL-PURPOSE WORKERS

OW110011 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0552 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA) -- Recently the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the State Education Commission, and the PLA General Political Department issued a joint circular with regard to a report by the Heilongjiang people's government and the Shenyang Military Region's Political Department under the title of "Report on the Joint Efforts Made by Jiamusi City and the PLA Units Stationed in This City To Train Dual-Purpose Personnel for Military and Local Needs." The circular urges all localities to make training dual-purpose personnel for military and local needs an integral part of their adult education and vocational training efforts. They should energetically create a favorable condition for developing this work according to the actual situation in their respective localities, says the circular.

The circular points out: Training dual-purpose personnel for military and local needs is a strategic measure to fulfill the party's general task and objective for the new period and to beef up the work of building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. It is a responsibility to be shared by the army and the local authorities. From a current point of view, training of such dual-purpose personnel by the army and local authorities appears to be a project in which the latter assists the former's work. From a long-term point of view, it is a task to train and accumulate reserve forces for local economic construction. What is more, the task is also of vital significance in building the two civilizations in PLA units as well as in various localities.

In recent years, the party and government leaders and the masses of people in Jiamusi City have attached great importance to using their intellectual resources to support the army and have included this in the city's overall adult education program in an effort to support the PLA units in their locality in training dual-purpose personnel for both military and local needs. Over the past year, four major changes have been noted in the city's work in this respect: 1) The practice of "waiting for the PLA units to ask for help" has been changed into that of "going to the PLA units to help them." The mayor has led the departmental and bureau leaders concerned to visit the PLA units so as to become clear about their personnel-training needs and make decisions on the spot to help solve their difficult problems. More than 100,000 books have been donated to the PLA units by various departments. Factories have sent tractors to the PLA units to be used as teaching aids. Schools have offered whole sets of instruments and equipment to help the PLA units set up laboratories and run microcomputer seminars. Over the past year, some 190 backbone professional technicians have been dispatched to the PLA units to serve as teachers. 2) The work has spread from single spots to the whole area. Now a network of using intellectual resources to support the army, involving some 100 units, has come into being. 3) The change from simple training of systematic training and the practice of regular teaching have ensured the quality of the dual-purpose personnel trained. 4) The practice of training without specific aims has been replaced by specifically oriented training. Training personnel, recommending personnel for specific jobs, and employing personnel are now linked together. [passage omitted]

LI PENG DISCUSSES REFORM WITH BEIJING TEACHERS

OW110151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1110 GMT 9 Sep

[By reporter Zhao Wei]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Council, and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, called on teachers at Beijing University and the Beijing Municipal No 79 Middle School today. He extended festive greetings to the teachers and held discussions with some of them. Early this morning, Li Peng went to Beijing University. After shaking hands with a dozen teacher representatives, he said: I have come to see you just before Teachers Day. I would like to hear your views and opinions on educational reform. During the ensuing forum, which lasted nearly 2 hours, Li Peng discussed a number of questions on the reform of higher education with the teacher representatives.

Then, Li Peng went to the Beijing Municipal No 79 Middle School and visited a physical education class. Li Peng talked to the physical education teacher, expressing appreciation for his hard efforts in teaching the class. Afterwards, Li Peng went to a classroom where he talked with some teachers. He inquired in detail about such questions as whether the students are in good health; how good is the lunch service; whether there are dangerous buildings; and whether the teaching materials are received on time. After learning that the teachers of the school are given annual physical exams, he said that giving teachers periodical physical exams should be popularized throughout the country. The school principal, W Huashan, said that the school's backward state had been changed after reforming the education mentality and teaching methods and refraining from trying one-sidedly to get a high percentage of the school's graduates admitted to college. On hearing this, Li Peng nodded his approval and said: Teachers have the heavy responsibility of teaching and educating people. Educating people is not giving them a stereotype discourse. It is necessary to respect students; to cherish them and be concerned about them as their parents do; to cultivate their interest in study; and to help them foster a correct world outlook. While imparting knowledge to students, teachers should educate them in patriotism and make them aware of the current situation in reform.

After talking with the teachers, Li Peng wrote an inscription for the middle school: "Make Contributions to the Implementation of the Compulsory Education Law."

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FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI ADDRESSES WORK CONFERENCE

OW120257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] September 11 (XINHUA) -- Fujian's Zhangzhou-Quanzhou-Xiamen triangular area will open wider still to foreign investment, said provincial party Secretary Chen Guangyi at the opening work conference which closed today. All local regulations and rules that run counter to the open policy will be abrogated. Meanwhile, provincial government departments will be ordered to publish detailed rules for implementing the policies of the central government concerning the opening of the province, he said.

The party official recommended the following measures for the southern Fujian area with a population of ten million to achieve the purpose:

-- Transferring more managerial power to lower units. As a first, step the provincial economic commission and trade companies will help cities in the area to improve their abilities to handle exports.

-- Zhangzhou and Quanzhou cities, and Longyan Prefecture are permitted to establish their own import and export companies.

-- The provincial Economic Commission will set up an office in Xiamen to deliver import and export licences for the area.

-- The provincial foreign trade company will aid the development of 14 bases for producing export goods, which require a total investment of 11 million yuan.

JIANGSU LEADERS MARK 1986 TEACHERS DAY

OW110543 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 8 September, Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City held a meeting to celebrate Teachers Day 1986. Mayor Zhang Yaohua of Nanjing delivered a speech. A total of 22 outstanding teachers in Jiangsu were cited as advanced individuals, and 5 units including the Nanjing Institute of Education were commended as advanced collectives in the educational field. Peng Pieyun, vice minister of the State Education Commission, made a special trip to Nanjing to congratulate the teachers. [passage omitted]

In her speech, Governor Gu Xiulian said: To respect teachers and to attach importance to education are important in developing socialist spiritual civilization. The leading comrades of various party and government organizations in the province must play their exemplary role well in respecting teachers and attaching importance to education. We must rely on teachers to do a good job in running socialist education. We must be concerned with the political and ideological well-being of teachers. [passage omitted]

Attending the meeting to mark Teachers Day were Han Peixin, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Cheng Weigao, Gu Hao, Chu Jiang, (Tian Zhonghan), Yang Yongyi, and Xingbai.

JIANGSU LEADERS AT PLA ACADEMY RENAMING

OW110111 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 6 September, a grand ceremony was held to inaugurate the Chinese PLA Army Command Academy. Pursuant to a decision made by the Central Military Commission, the Chinese PLA Nanjing Higher Army was renamed the Chinese PLA Army Command Academy.

As an institute of higher education for training combined-tactic commanders, the academy has been put under the direct leadership of the PLA General Staff Department as of 1 September.

Among those attending the renaming ceremony were Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of general staff of the PLA; (Xi Guangyi) of the PLA General Logistics Department; Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province; Zhang Yachua, mayor of Nanjing City; as well as responsible persons of the Air Force of the Nanjing Military Region, military academies and schools in Nanjing, and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District.

Deputy Chief of General Staff Han Huaizhi addressed the ceremony. He said: The founding of the Army Command Academy signifies an improvement of the training system of our military academies and schools under the new historical conditions. All teachers, students, staff members, and workers of this academy should earnestly study and act according to the relevant decisions of the Central Military Commission and fully understand the academy's position and role. While focusing efforts on teaching, it is necessary to intensively reform the teaching method; conduct in-depth academic research; reinforce the faculty; foster a good school style; and be determined to run the Army Command Academy well.

(Xi Guangyi), Xiang Shouzhi, and Gu Xiulian also delivered speeches at the ceremony. They extended warm greetings on the renaming of the academy. Speaking at the ceremony, (Yan Jun), president of the Army Command Academy, vowed to resolutely implement the guiding principle of gearing education to modernization, the world, and the future; heighten spirits; unite to work hard; boldly proceed with reforms; and explore new ways to make advances so as to successfully fulfill the glorious tasks assigned by the Central Military Commission and the PLA General Staff Department.

SHANGHAI DISTRICTS DEVELOP RECTIFICATION RESULTS

OW100333 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The party committees of this municipality's 12 districts have grasped the consolidation and development of party rectification results as a major task in building the party. They have used this to promote reforms and all other work. Experience in this regard was exchanged by Zhabei, (Minhang), and other districts at a recent forum sponsored by the municipal Party Rectification Office.

After the conclusion of party rectification, all district leading organs in this municipality have continued to rectify the guiding thought for their work, promote reforms, and develop the local economy. At the same time, they have continued to pay attention to grasping rectification and improvement of their party style. As of the end of last June, the district-level organizations in all 12 districts had instituted a party-style responsibility system. Meanwhile, all districts have strengthened the inspections of those units where party rectification has been concluded so as to understand their situation and help solve their new problems. For example, the Xihui District party committee organized a work force to conduct further inspections of the leading bodies of 22 units, and as a result, 5 leading cadres were removed from their posts.

Following the conclusion of party rectification, the district party committees have further improved the democratic system within the party. They have also institutionalized a system to conduct party spirit education on a constant basis.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS DAY GATHERING

HK111502 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A Sichuan provincial and Chengdu City gathering to mark Teachers Day was held in the Chengdu City Laboring People's Cultural Palace today. [passage omitted] Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial CPPCC Committee, Sichuan Military District, Chengdu City CPC Committee, city People's Congress, city government, city CPPCC Committee, and Chengdu Military Subdistrict, including Yang Rudai, Jiang Minkuan, Feng Yuanwei, Yang Wanxuan, Cao Qingze, Liu Xilin, Liu Haiquan, Yangling Doje, Pan Dakui, (Zhou Tanqing), Wu Xihari, Hu Maozhou, (Wen Jiazhong), (Wang Degong), (Zhao Jiren), (Wang Zhen), and (Song Zhaofu), took their seats on the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Jiang Minkuan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, delivered an ebullient speech at the gathering. [passage omitted] Governor Jiang Minkuan talked about several views on further doing well in our province's education work. He emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to further enhance the whole party's and whole society's understanding of the importance of educational work and to try in every possible way to do practical things for schools and teachers, to further strengthen the building of the ranks of teachers. [passage omitted]

Some 1,400 teachers from various schools in the province and city, and cadres of provincial and city organs and education departments attended the celebration gathering.

YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS DAY GATHERING

HK120042 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government ceremoniously held a gathering in the Kunming People's Shengli Hall to fervently mark Teachers Day. Attending the celebration were leading comrades of the party, government, and army, including Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial party committee; He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary and governor; responsible persons of all democratic parties and local organizations; and persons of various nationalities and circles, totaling some 1,000 people.

The celebration was presided over by Vice Governor Chen Liying. At the gathering, on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended warm festive greetings and cordial regards to all teachers and education workers throughout the province. [passage omitted]

He hoped that the education workers would continue to work hard and make new contributions toward the development of the education cause of our province.

At the celebration, the provincial party committee and provincial government commanded and rewarded 532 outstanding teachers and outstanding education workers of the whole province and commended 28 leading cadres at the county level who had done a good job in leadership and in showing concern for education. On behalf of units, including the Central Propaganda Department and State Education Commission, they presented prizes to the individuals or units of our province who had won the title of model worker or advanced collective of the national education system.

HEBEI HOLDS MEETING TO PROMOTE CULTURAL REFORM

SK100507 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts] After a 4-day session, the provincial meeting of directors of the prefectural and city cultural bureaus concluded on 19 August. Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Ye Liansong, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; and Liu Ronghui, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered speeches at the meeting held on the evening of 19 August.

The meeting concentrated on implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Cultural Department (bureau) directors. Through study and discussions, Zheng Xiting, director of the provincial Cultural Department, made a summing-up speech. After reviewing the ways that the province had taken to carry out the art and literary reform in the previous years, he said that cultural reform, political restructuring and economic restructuring must be carried out and promoted simultaneously under the new situation, and cultural reform must keep abreast of economic restructuring and political restructuring. We should pursue prosperity and development through reform and strive to score greater results and make big progress in Hebei's art and literary undertakings within 3 years. [passage omitted]

Comrade Ye Liansong said: Cultural construction is an important component part of the national economic and social development. Thus governments at all levels should support the development of cultural construction undertakings, place cultural work on their key work agenda, and show concern for and support the development of cultural construction undertakings. The outlay for cultural construction should account for a certain proportion of the total expenditure. Along with the development of production, the outlay for cultural construction should increase annually. Governments at all levels should conscientiously study the specific problems existing in the cultural departments, and make efforts to solve these problems in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts.

In his speech, Comrade Li Wenshan emphatically set forth three tasks. First, art and literature organizations must carry out reform as the economic front has done. However, reform is not an easy job. Thus, we should work arduously to properly solve the problems cropping up in the course of reform. These organizations should clearly define the guiding ideology of reform. Reform is carried out on the basis of socialism and in line with the socialist orientation with a view to improving the socialist production relations and the superstructure. The spiritual civilization is carried out to promote the socialist modernizations. Our socialist cultural undertakings must serve socialist construction and the implementation of overall reform and open policy, and be carried out in line with the four basic principles. We should regard the social benefit as the highest criterion and handle well the relations between social benefit and economic results. Second, we should make a specific plan for developing cultural undertakings. The fundamental task for spiritual civilization is to cultivate persons with new ideals, morality, education and a sense of discipline and to upgrade the people's quality in order to suit the demands of the socialist modernization. So, we must make great progress in scientific and cultural undertakings. All levels should formulate specific plans for developing cultural undertakings. The provincial party committee has planned to sponsor a meeting this year to make a specific plan for developing the province's cultural undertakings and promoting the development of the cultural undertakings. Third, party committees and governments at all levels and the departments in charge of cultural work should pay attention to the cultural life of the people living in revolutionary base, mountainous, remote, and impoverished areas, and make efforts to help them solve problems related to the lack of both materials and spiritual food.

Comrade Li Wenshan urged leaders of the cultural departments and cultural workers across the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription for our province, to blaze new trails, to be united, and to keep forging ahead so as to better achieve Hebei's cultural work.

HEBEI GIVES OPINIONS ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK120259 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] In line with the plans of the provincial party committee, the party rectification office of the provincial party committee recently put forward some opinions on the arrangements for the party rectification for the next few months. It called on party organizations at all levels to continue to put party rectification high on their agenda, and make unremitting efforts to achieve an overall success in rural party rectification from the beginning to the end. It also called for efforts to pay timely attention to consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification.

In view of the progress of our province's rural party rectification, the opinions stressed efforts to carry out the following work:

First, major efforts should be mustered to conscientiously solve the problems of the villages, about 20 percent in total, whose party rectification has been carried out poorly or perfunctorily.

Second, efforts should be stepped up to investigate and handle major and serious cases to make sure that most cases can be concluded by the end of this year.

Third, organizational measures and party member registration should be carried out in a serious manner. Major persons against whom organizational measures are to be taken should be correctly decided on. They are mainly the party-member cadres who abused power for selfish gains and violated law and discipline to a serious extent. In dealing with party members, it is necessary to take the party Constitution and party policies as the criteria, base on facts, accurately decide on the nature of problems, and go through all the procedures, so that the judgements can withstand the test of history.

Fourth, leading bodies should be further readjusted and strengthened. Judged by the results of party rectification, leading bodies which, we are sure, are ineffective in consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification, and have difficulty promoting the party's cause should be resolutely readjusted, and must not be rigged up carelessly. Outstanding persons capable of doing their work in a creative manner should be used bravely.

Fifth, organizations and systems should be strengthened.

Sixth, attention should be paid to strengthening the CYL successfully.

Seventh, a fairly competent work force for rural party rectification should be maintained.

With regard to the work of the organs at and above the county level to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification, the opinions of the party rectification office of the provincial party committee stressed: First, the party rectification offices of provincial, prefectural, city and county party committees should not be weakened. Second, they should devote considerable personnel and efforts to grasping the work to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification of the organs at and above the county level. This work should be grasped until the convocation of the 13th party congress.

TIANJIN CONFERENCE ON DISTRICT SYSTEM REFORM

SK100229 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] We should unswervingly, enthusiastically, steadily, and ceaselessly conduct the district system reform, and strive to make new progress and breakthroughs in the reform so as to better service the overall urban reform. This was what Vice Mayor Lu Xuezheng had required at the municipal district work conference held on 20 August.

In his speech, Lu Xuezheng fully affirmed the notable achievements in district system reform which have been made since 1984. He pointed out: The major tasks ahead of us at present and in the foreseeable future are to concentrate efforts on economic construction; to persistently grasp the two civilizations; to enthusiastically promote district reform; to further implement the policies related to constructing and managing the urban areas; to organize the principle for guiding the people's livelihood; to make efforts to build the districts into new-typed socialist districts "where the economy is flourishing, public order is good, the environment is clean and tidy, the people live easy lives, and construction serves the four modernizations"; to create fine working, studying and living environments for the people; and to bring into full play the central city's role as a major rear base. Thus, we should further streamline administrative procedures, delegate power to districts, extensively expand their power, increase their financial resources, and continue to solve the problems such as not differentiating the duties of the departments from those of regions at different levels, and separating rights from duties. Simultaneously, we should combine the readjustment of the relations between the municipality and the districts with that of the relations between the districts and the neighborhood. All districts should properly streamline the administrative procedures and appropriately delegate powers to the neighborhood and the relevant departments under the jurisdiction of the districts, and specifically assign the work related to urban management to the neighborhood and the relevant departments under their jurisdiction in an effort to arouse the enthusiasm of the people at all levels to ceaselessly push forward the district reform.

Leading comrades of the municipality, including Wu Zhe, Wang Xudong, Chen Yiyi, and Xu Ming, attended the conference.

JILIN SECRETARY ATTENDS SPORTS GAMES CEREMONY

SK120210 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The 10th Jilin provincial athletic meeting concluded today. A closing ceremony was held at the Changchun City Gymnasium this afternoon. Attending the closing ceremony were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Cikai, Wu Duo, and Dong Su, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Qian Bo) and (Fan Wanqing), leaders of the PLA units stationed in the province; Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province; Jin Minghan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Song Jiehan, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and Wang Jiatong, mayor of Changchun City. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades, including secretary of the provincial party committee Gao Di, awarded prizes to winning athletes and sports teams. Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, delivered a closing speech. [passage omitted]

JILIN'S GAO DI ATTENDS UNIVERSITY RALLY

SK110539 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Dongbei Teacher Training University held a rally this morning to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its founding. Zou Shiyan, vice minister of the State Education Commission, made a special trip here to participate in the celebrations. Leading comrades of the province and Changchun City, including Gao Di, Wang Daren, Zhao Xiu, Huo Mingguang, Liu Shulin, Li Yaquan, Wu Yixia and Wang Jiatong, attended the rally. Also attending were leaders of relevant provincial and Changchun City departments, and other colleges and universities, and people from the education circles of the United States and Japan. [passage omitted]

Zou Shiyan, vice minister of the State Education Commission, and Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the rally. [passage omitted]

LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN ATTENDS ECONOMIC FORUM

SK290200 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] From 13 to 14 August, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government held a forum of economic advisers in Dalian, which was attended by 15 advisers including Li Dongzhi, Zhou Jiannan, Chen Puru, and Zhong Ziyun. The forum was presided over respectively by Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Changchun, acting governor. Zhu Jiazhen, vice governor, gave an account of Liaoning Province's recent work situation. Wei Fuhai, mayor of Dalian City, gave a report on the city's efforts to further open to the outside world and to display the role of being a window. [paragraph continues]

The economic advisers offered many valuable suggestions and tentative ideas on developing the "three areas in Liaoning (the eastern, western, and northern areas of Liaoning), to rapidly change the poverty and backward outlook, to turn five cities in the southern part of Liaoning (Dandong, Dalian, Yingkou, Panjin, and Jinzhou) into cities with export-oriented economy within a short period of time, to raise the capacity of creating foreign exchange, to further develop lateral economic cooperation, to promote strong points and avoid shortcomings, and to fully display Liaoning Province's superiority.

Prior to the forum, the advisers visited and inspected Shenyang Benxi, Dandong, Liaoyang, Panjin, Yingkou, and Dalian cities.

Leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the departments concerned also attended the forum.

SHENYANG BANK GIVES MORTGAGE LOAN TO ENTERPRISE

OW111131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Shenyang, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A factory in this capital of Liaoning Province has apparently become the first in China to put up collateral for a bank loan.

The Shenyang Acetylene Cylinder Plant was given a 500,000 yuan loan last month after it put up a bus, 200 tons of steel worth 250,000 yuan and treasury bonds of 26,000 yuan as collateral.

The Shenyang branch of the Construction Bank of China will take over the collateral if the loan isn't repaid in 18 months, a bank official told XINHUA today, adding that the factory agreed to the conditions of the loan so they can expand and upgrade their plant.

In China, banks are reluctant to lend large amounts to companies because they can secure few guarantees for repayment.

Collateral-based loans help companies overcome the psychological reliance on banks for unconditional loans, while allowing the state to control capital expenditures and industrial investment, the bank official.

The new practice will first be tried out with collectively-owned enterprises, joint stock companies and private businesses before it is extended to state-owned companies, the official said.

GANSU TOWNSHIP-LEVEL RECTIFICATION PROGRESSES

HK110349 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Township-level party rectification has made smooth progress and registered marked achievements in Gansu. By the end of August, 95 percent of the townships and towns and 86 percent of the enterprises and units subordinate to counties had completed their party rectification task.

After township-level party rectification was launched in the province in March, the localities acted in accordance with the instruction given by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Gansu that the fundamental task in rural work is to lead the masses to get rich through production, checked on the impact of the small peasant economic mentality, established the concept of commodity economy, and actively led the masses to get rich through production. In the first half of the year the rural areas of the province set up 4,889 enterprises run by combines or individuals in the townships and villages, and the total output value of such enterprises was 300 million yuan greater than in the same period of last year, a rise of 45.6 percent.

Township-level party rectification work has improved the ideological and political qualities of the township and town party-member cadres in the rural areas. The township and town cadres have now improved their work style, and they go deep into the villages and groups [zu] to do good and practical deeds for the masses. They have started to make a habit of this.

A start has been made in solving some outstanding problems in party style in the rural areas. According to statistics, during township and town-level party rectification, the prefectural and city party committees have screened 551 cases, of which 486 have been dealt with. In the course of rectification, 4,146,000 yuan in owed public funds have been recovered in the townships and towns. In addition, 86,000 mu of contract farmland that should have been returned after the contractors concerned changed their household registration from rural to urban status have now been recovered.

Party members who had made serious mistakes have been educated and saved. The party's purity and strength have thus been maintained. According to incomplete statistics, 544 township and town cadres have been disciplined during the course of rectification, including 88 who have been expelled from the party and 160 who have been retained in the party under observation.

GANSU LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS DAY GATHERING

HK110447 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A solemn gathering to celebrate Teachers Day was held in Lanzhou on 10 September. Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, Lu Kejian, Yang Zhilin, Wang Jintang, Wantl Daoyi, and other leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Gansu attended, together with over 1,000 teachers of universities, secondary and primary schools, and kindergartens. Governor Jia Zhijie made a speech. [passage omitted]

In the course of his speech, Comrade Jia Zhijie announced that the provincial authorities have decided that, beginning this year, 500 million yuan will be allocated from the provincial finances for each of the next 3 years to build housing for teachers. Noneducational departments are absolutely forbidden to occupy housing especially built for teachers. The province must also further implement the party's policies on intellectuals and properly solve various problems of the teachers. [passage omitted]

QINGHAI LEADERS MEET DISASTER FIGHTERS

HK110449 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] On the evening of 10 September, leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Qinghai including Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Lu Baoyun, and Gabulong went to the Xining Guesthouse to visit representatives attending the provincial gathering to commend advanced collectives and individuals in rescuing people and livestock from natural disaster. They thanked them for their contribution in the struggle against blizzards last winter and spring.

SONG HANLIANG AT ECONOMIC REFORM CONFERENCE

HK120203 Urumqi Xingjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A regional conference on reform of the urban economic structure opened in Urumqi today. In the spirit of reform, this conference will seriously sum up the achievements and experiences of our region in reform of the urban economic structure over the past 2 years, analyze existing problems, and make further arrangements for reform of our region's urban economic structure.

Attending the conference were leading comrades of the regional party and government and of the Production and Construction Corps, including Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Zhang Sixue, Wang Baozhang, Bai Chengming, Yang Yiqing, Tuohuti Shabier, Hedeerbai, Yusufu Muhanmode, Jin Yunhui, and Zeng Jifu. He Guanghui, vice minister of the State Restructuring of the Economic System Commission, also attended the conference.

Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the region, presided over today's conference and spoke. He said: at present, the region's economic situation is very good. [passage omitted] Tomur Dawamat pointed out: The key points of discussion at this conference are: 1) How to further invigorate enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises owned by the whole people; 2) how to further separate government administration from enterprise management so that direct management of enterprises by the trades themselves and trade management will be further strengthened; 3) how to further develop lateral economic ties, to implement the detailed rules and regulations of the State Council on further developing lateral economic ties, and to develop our region's lateral economic ties still more vigorously and healthily; and 4) how to study the problems of further strengthening leadership over reform of the urban economic structure.

At the conference, Jin Yunhui, vice chairman of the region, made a report: sum up experiences, strengthen leadership, and constantly and penetratingly develop reform of the urban economic structure.

FURTHER ON S. AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

OW110517 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 10 (CNA) - The visiting South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, called on the free world nations Wednesday not to compromise or talk with any communist regime in the world.

At a dinner party he gave in honor of ranking ROC Government officials in the Grand Hotel in downtown Taipei, Botha, citing the tragic story of a hunter eaten by a bear after he attempted to negotiate with bear for its skin, said that "free nations will always be the losers in talks with communists."

Botha said that the evil nature of communism will never be changed and "any free world nation who tries to reach agreements with the communists through negotiations will eventually lose all it already has."

The foreign minister said that he was deeply impressed by the strong free Chinese armed forces stationed on the frontline island of Kinmen. He flew to Kinmen in the morning for a short visit. He said the small offshore island has been able to serve as a bastion to check the expansion of Communist China which is far larger geographically. This, he added, "is quite encouraging to all free nations in their fight against the communists."

Attending the party were Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and other ranking government officials and over 200 civil leaders.

Botha arrived here Sept. 7 for a five-day visit. He will hold a press conference at the Grand Hotel before his departure Thursday afternoon.

Botha Comments on Visit

HK111119 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Taipei, Sept 11 (AFP) -- South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha pledged to maintain trade relations with Taiwan here Thursday at the end of a five-day official visit.

Mr. Botha also told a press conference that Taipei shares "common values and common objectives" with Pretoria, but not its racial policy of apartheid. "The Government of the Republic of China has never supported apartheid. Never ever, and we never asked this government to support apartheid," Mr. Botha said.

"We decided ourselves not to support apartheid and my own government is removing apartheid," the South African foreign minister said. "But nobody seems to believe it," he added.

Mr. Botha said in his talks with officials here "we never sought assurances from each other" on continued mutual cooperation in trade and other areas. "Our relations are of such a nature ... that each government knows what is in its interest," he said. "We stand for basic human values and freedom," he said, recalling that both Pretoria and Taipei are staunchly anti-communist.

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"Friends who share common values and objectives do not horse-trade with one another ... such friends do not need financial or material interests to bind them together," he said.

But Botha also denied rumors that South Africa was planning to use Taiwan as a transshipment center to circumvent international trade sanctions. The topic was not discussed here, he said.

In his meeting with President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday, Mr. Botha said he informed the Taiwan leader of his government's objectives in negotiating a new constitution with black leaders and gave him Pretoria's views on the communist threat in Africa. He also said international trade sanctions posed a challenge.

"We do not welcome sanctions ... but we have no choice," he said. "We are continuing our reforms. But we are not going to be pushed around by the world," the South African foreign minister said.

Mr. Botha, accompanied by his wife and 11 South African officials, left Thursday for a short visit to Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

SPOKESMAN REITERATES '3-NO' POLICY TOWARD BEIJING

OW100345 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) -- The Republic of China [ROC] will never change its solemn stand of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" with the Peiping regime, spokesman Cheyne J. Y. Chiu of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Tuesday.

Chiu made the remarks while commenting on foreign wire service reports recently that Chinese Communist leader Teng Hsiao-ping said in a recent interview with the Columbia Broadcasting System of the United States that he will ask President Ronald Reagan to play a role in helping the two sides of the Taiwan Strait to do trade, exchange postal services and make navigation arrangements between them.

Chiu said that President Reagan has repeatedly made clear that the U.S. will not serve as a go-between or be involved in the movement for the reunification of China.

Chiu said that Teng's words are nothing but another version of Peiping's united front operations "aimed at getting the U.S. involved in China's reunification and driving a wedge into the friendly relations between the ROC and the U.S."

Chiu called on the people of the free world to see through the conspiracy of the Peiping regime and not to fall into the trap Peiping has hidden under various forms of united front tactics that are peaceful in appearance but actually treacherous.

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RSA'S BOTHA ARRIVES; COMMENTS ON ASIAN TRIP

HK120852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 12 (AFP) -- South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha Friday wound up a visit to Asia, describing it as "very constructive" and denying suggestions the trip was aimed at offsetting losses stemming from sanctions.

Mr. Botha, who arrived in Hong Kong Thursday for a two-day private visit following stops in Japan and Taiwan, told a press conference that South Africa is "always on the lookout for new markets." "We are going to trade with anyone, from the Soviet Union to Beijing to Taiwan," he said.

Mr. Botha also said Hong Kong should not impose sanctions against Pretoria. "There is no reason morally for Hong Kong or any other country to support sanctions against South Africa because my government has indicated quite clearly and categorically that we ourselves will remove apartheid," he said.

Mr. Botha denied his visit to Asia was an indication that U.S. and Western European trade sanctions were having an effect on South Africa. "I'm not going to assume that we will lose so many markets in Europe," he said. "But even if we do the purpose of my visit was not to offset such losses." "For a long time my government has decided that we should make efforts to diversify our trade," "Why should South Africa keep on buying from Europe and America if we can buy from countries in the Far East the same products which might even be of a higher quality and at a cheaper price."

He declined to reveal the substance of his talks in the region, saying it would not be in South Africa's interest to do so. "It was a very constructive visit. I have seen great new potential for South Africa to diversify its trade," he said.

Asked if Pretoria planned to use Hong Kong and Taiwan to transship goods to other Asian markets, Mr. Botha said "Yes, together with some other countries. But I'm not so foolish as to think we can come and use Taiwan and Hong Kong for all kinds of secret deals," he added.

About 100 anti-apartheid protestors held a demonstration outside the hotel where Mr. Botha spoke Friday.

PRC 'WOULD NOT OPPOSE' DIRECT ELECTIONS IN HONG KONG

HK120637 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By S. Y. Wai and Chris Yeung]

[Text] Hong Kong can have direct elections to the legislature in 1988 if the majority of the local people demand it, China's chief representative in the territory said yesterday.

Mr. Xu Jiatusun, director of the Hong Kong Branch of the New China News Agency, said China would not be against direct elections in Hong Kong when asked his opinion on reports that the British Government supported the introduction of direct elections to the Hong Kong legislature in 1988.

It is believed to be the first time a senior Chinese official has publicly said that China would not oppose direct elections.

Influential local delegations to China's National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), however, yesterday said direct elections and democracy should be introduced to Hong Kong after 1997.

But they warned against hasty introduction of direct polls in view of the recent controversy over Daya Bay.

Mr Xu refused to comment directly on the reported views of the British Government, but said local political development should be based on the wishes of the Hong Kong people.

"We are now listening to views from various sectors of the community and whether to have direct elections in post-1997 Hong Kong depends on what the basic law says," he said.

When asked if the introduction of direct elections would violate the joint declaration, he said: "It should be decided in the basic law."

The basic law will be finalised around 1990 and only be implemented after 1997.

Asked if direct elections would be allowed if the majority wanted it, Mr Xu said if that was really the case, direct elections would be acceptable.

"If Hong Kong people share a consensus that direct elections to the legislature should be introduced in 1988, China will consider letting it happen," he said.

"At the moment, as no conclusion on the further policy has been drawn up, Hong Kong people should speak up and air their views on the form of government of the future Special Administrative Region."

According to reports from London, sources close to the Foreign Office said the British would respect the wishes of Hong Kong people if the 1987 review showed that the majority of them wanted direct elections -- and that China was likely to accept this position.

It is understood that Britain has sought to reassure China on the issue of direct elections by designing a system that can operate without party policies.

The governor, Sir Edward Youde, and Executive Councillors now in London have been conveying to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher the mood in Hong Kong in favour of direct elections.

Analysts believe the British have argued to China that direct elections are inevitable and would not cause instability.

Mr Xu said the Sino-British Joint Liaison group had discussed direct elections, but no conclusion had been made.

Mr Xu was speaking after touring Hong Kong International Terminals Limited with Mainland and Hong Kong delegates of the Basic Law Drafting Committee's economic policy sub-committee.

In contrast, influential local delegates of China's legislature and consultative machinery said yesterday that direct elections and democracy should be introduced to Hong Kong after 1997.

The NPC and CPPCC members sounded a warning note against hasty introduction of direct polls in view of the recent controversy over the Daya Bay plant that embroiled the community and the Legislative Council.

The delegates called for cautious and full examination on the right time to introduce direct elections and their appropriate share in the future legislature.

Their remarks were made in a meeting with 13 mainland members of three subgroups of the Basic Law Drafting Committee at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce's Central Headquarters.

A CPPCC member, Mr Ho Sai-Chu, who is also a legislative councillor said: "The prevailing thinking (among the local delegates) is that democracy and direct elections should be introduced in the future to Hong Kong.

"But given the recent Daya Bay incident, there have been stronger reservations among members over the introduction of direct polls.

"We have not ruled out the possibility but there should be more studies and discussions," said Mr Ho.

He cast doubts on the proposition that a democratic system had already been established and whether an atmosphere of democracy had been nurtured in the territory.

Mr Ho said delegates had put forward the strong and weak points of the existing political system to the basic law drafters.

Delegates agreed that the present Executive Council, which played a dual role in policy-making and consultation, had been functioning efficiently, he said.

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